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THE LATE EVENTS IN PARIS: A WOMAN SHOT AT THE LOUVRE FOR SPREADING PETROLEUM.

THE BALLOT BILL.

Before the end of the present month, it may be assumed, we think, that the bill of which the technical title is "Elections (Municipal and Parliamentary) Bill," and of which the principle is secret voting, will be once more under the consideration of the House of Commons. It was read a second time before the Easter holidays, but only *pro forma*, an agreement having been arrived at to take the debate upon the motion for going into Committee. The Right Hon. the Vice-President of the Council will pilot the measure through the House of Commons, and it is well understood that he has a firm hand. Mr. W. E. Forster cannot be deemed to require stimulus from without to strengthen his will, or it would probably have been supplied by the large meeting of his constituents last week in support of the bill. Barring accidents, we have no reason to suppose that it will not be sent up to the House of Lords this Session, in time to admit of their deliberative treatment of it in all its stages. Such being the prospects of the measure, we hope a few observations on it, both as regards the principle it embodies and the form in which it is proposed to reduce it to practice, will be found acceptable and timely.

Secret voting with a view to public purposes is certainly, *per se*, an undesirable expedient. We are not aware of any abstract considerations which can be pleaded in its favour. Indeed, as far as we can recollect, none such have been urged. It cannot be raised to the dignified status of a political principle—it can be looked upon only as means to an end. Its merits or demerits are comparative, not absolute. If successful in securing the results for which it is resorted to, it may yet be regarded as a regrettable necessity. Two questions arise on the proposition to substitute the ballot for open voting—first, whether it will probably answer its main purpose; and then, secondly, whether, in its reflex influence upon national character, the remedial process may not turn out to be worse than the disease. These questions have now, perhaps, got beyond the region of argument. The extension of the borough franchise to all householders and the lowering of the county franchise have converted what might long have continued to be merely a controversy into an urgent practical matter of business. The evils attendant upon our existing electoral system have been so extended and intensified by the multiplication of voters as to have become intolerable to all parties who desire that serious national responsibilities shall be decorously discharged.

The Government measure is at once simple and thorough. There is nothing fantastic or complicated in its provisions; no contrivance which may not be put in force without taxing the intelligence of the returning officers and their deputies to any large extent. The method proposed to be adopted in taking the secret vote affords every reasonable guarantee against any failure of its purpose. In outline it may be thus described. The voter will present himself in the room, or the compartment, allotted to the reception of his vote, of which compartments there is to be one for every 150 electors. In each of them there will be a presiding officer, representing the returning officer, who will have with him a copy of the register, a sufficient supply of voting-papers, such assistance as he may require, and an agent for each of the competing candidates to see that all the proceedings are in accordance with law. On being ushered into the room the voter, in reply to the inquiries of the presiding officer, will be required to testify to his identity as the person whose name is on the register, and to the fact that he has not voted before in the election then proceeding. The presiding officer will then give to him a voting-paper containing an alphabetical list of the candidates, having previously, in the presence of the voter, stamped the back of the paper with a device chosen for that election, and for that only, which will be exclusively employed in every voting compartment. Opposite to the name of each candidate will be the figure of a blank square, within which the elector will put his mark (say a cross) against the name, or names, of the candidate, or candidates, in whose favour he desires to exercise his right of franchise. That he may do this without being observed, he will be sent alone into a screened portion of the room, where writing materials will be at his disposal. Having affixed his mark, he will fold up the paper in such manner as to exhibit the stamp on the back of it, and, returning into the presence of the presiding officer, will deposit it in a box provided for that purpose. This box will have been opened before the commencement of the election, in the presence of the agents of the several candidates, to satisfy them that it is empty, and then locked until the conclusion of the voting. All the subsidiary arrangements for the prevention of unfair practices in going through this process may be readily imagined. So far as the machinery itself is concerned, it is difficult to conceive of any that could have been easier or more certain in its operation.

The bill, however, changes not only the method of taking the vote, but of conducting the nomination of candidates. There will be no hustings, no surging and vociferous crowds, no trial to the nerves or to the voices of those gentlemen who seek the confidence of the constituency. On the reception of the writ the returning officer will appoint, and publicly proclaim, the time and place at which he proposes to proceed to the business of receiving nominations. The time will be limited to two hours—

which, however, must be between one and five o'clock in the afternoon. The place will be any room ordinarily devoted to public business. The nomination will be by means of papers, in which the name, address, and style of the several candidates will be stated, and to which the signatures of their proposers and seconders and of eight electors will in each case be affixed. Within the two hours allotted for the ceremony these nomination-papers will be handed in on the part of each candidate to the returning-officer, and during that interval may be withdrawn, or, if necessary, altered or rectified by the proposer or seconder. No one will be admitted to the room but those whose names are subscribed to the nomination-papers, and, if they think fit, each of the candidates and an agent for each. Should there be no more nominations than vacancies to be filled, the election of the nominees will be declared at the close of the two hours. If the competitors for the vacant seats exceed in number the seats to be disposed of, the election will be adjourned for the purpose of taking a poll. The bill provides that the expense of these arrangements shall be met by the public, on whose behalf they are made.

Of course, in describing the process marked out by Mr. Forster's bill we have noticed only those details the knowledge of which is necessary to make it intelligible. Enough, however, we hope, has been put before the reader to enable him to appreciate the kind of change which the bill has been framed to accomplish. Probably, there are many who have no predilection for secret voting who will yet accept the measure with satisfaction, on account of the quiet, orderly, inexpensive, and efficient manner in which, under its provisions, municipal and Parliamentary elections may be expected to be conducted. It will divest these contests of most of their objectionable features; it will withdraw from them most of their exciting elements; it will probably diminish, if it does not destroy, the temptations to bribery, treating, and intimidation; it will enable every voter to express at the poll the conclusion at which he may have arrived as to the comparative merits of the several candidates for his suffrage, as well as of the political principles which they have enounced. Doubtless it will fall short of both the hopes and the fears of violent partisans; but, if passed into law, we trust it will meet the need of the occasion and will go far to secure an honest representation of public opinion in the House of Commons.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, June 7.

Paris has recovered its usual calm and has almost resumed its habitual gaiety. Even the theatres have begun to reopen, and every day witnesses here the removal of some traces of the formidable struggle which, scarcely a week ago, was passing in the streets. It will, however, be many years before new edifices arise on the sites of the blackened ruins that arrest the eye in every quarter of the capital, of which France was so proud and which the other Continental nations envied. All the barricades are demolished and the pavements are repaired; corpses of insurgents are no longer encountered at street corners; nor are the roads strewn with military accoutrements. The shattered trees along the boulevards have been removed; the broken lamp-posts are beginning to be restored. But the damage caused to houses by shells and bullets is scarcely, if at all, yet repaired; and it will require thousands of workmen, for months to come, to get rid of all these vestiges of the late desperate contest. With the cessation of the booming of cannon the perpetual beating of the *rappel* has happily come to an end; and, above all, one no longer hears those isolated fusillades of musketry, indicating the execution of insurgents condemned to death by one of the numerous courts-martial which have been sitting continually in Paris.

The numerous public buildings set on fire by the insurgents form a long list, which includes the Tuilleries, the Bibliothèque of the Louvre, the Château of the Palais Royal, the Ministry of Finance, the Hotels of the Council of State and the Legion of Honour, with the adjacent Caserne Bonaparte, the Caisse des Consignations, the Prefecture of Police, the Conciergerie, the Palais de Justice, the Hôtel de Ville, the manufactory of the Gobelins, a portion of the Church of St. Etienne, the Theatre of the Porte St. Martin and the Théâtre Lyrique, with the vast Grenier d'Abondance, the Lyons Railway station, and the extensive entrepôts at La Villette. Beyond these mentioned, immense blocks of building have been consumed in almost all quarters of Paris; notably in the Rues Royale, St. Honoré, and Boissy d'Anglais; at the corner of the Rue de Rivoli, adjacent to the Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois; on two sides of the square of the Tour St. Jacques; in the Boulevard Sébastopol, the Avenue Victoria, and the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville. Numerous houses have, moreover, been burnt in the neighbourhood of the Bastille, on the Place de la Bastille, in the Rues d'Aval and de la Roquette, and the Cour d'Amoy, with others on the Boulevards Prince Eugène and Richard Lenoir, the Place du Château d'Eau, and the Faubourg du Temple. At Belleville, apparently, the only building set fire to by the insurgents was the Château. On the other side of the river the principal conflagrations were in the Rues de Lille, du Bac, and Vavin, the Carrefour of the Croix Rouge, and a block of buildings near the Halle aux Vins. The marks of shells and bullets are to be seen on almost all the public buildings of Paris which escaped the flames. The roof of the Palais de l'Industrie and the façade looking towards the Place de la Concorde have been seriously damaged by projectiles. The Ministry of Marine is only slightly injured. Several of the sculptures of the Palais du Corps Législatif are more or less shattered. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is almost a wreck. The Place de la Concorde has one of its ornamental fountains utterly destroyed and the other injured; the statue of the city of Lille has been severed in two, evidently by a shell from the Communist battery at the end of the Rue de Rivoli; and many of the ornamental candelabra have been shattered to fragments. Several of the statues in the Tuilleries and Luxembourg gardens are seriously damaged. The façade of the Madeleine has suffered, both from shells and bullets. Even the Louvre has not escaped, the front facing the quay having received one or two shells. The Pantheon is only

slightly injured, but other religious edifices have been less fortunate. The Church of the Trinité is considerably damaged; so is that of St. Leu, in the Boulevard Sébastopol, and the Protestant church in the Faubourg St. Antoine; while the Churches of St. Augustine, Notre Dame de Lorette, and St. Vincent de Paul have sustained injuries of less moment. The Odéon Theatre has one of its columns almost completely severed. The Portes St. Martin and St. Denis exhibit very decided traces of the projectiles which have assailed them—the latter being damaged far more than the Arc de Triomphe, around which shells rained for nearly a couple of months. No fewer than two-and-twenty shells appear to have struck the Column of July on the Place de la Bastille, on the side facing the Seine. The recently-erected statue of Voltaire, on the Place Prince Eugène, besides other injuries, has had its foot carried away; while the statue of Marshal Moncey, the defender of Paris, on the Place Clichy, has been deprived of a leg. Numbers, too, of the monuments in the Cemetery of Père la Chaise have suffered severely.

The funerals of the Archbishop of Paris; Monseigneur Surat, his first Vicar-General; the Abbé Duguerry, Curé of the Madeleine; and the Abbé Bécourt, Curé of Notre Dame de Bonne Nouvelle, were celebrated this (Wednesday) morning. The procession, with an imposing military escort conducting the hearse of the murdered ecclesiastics, and deputations of the various public bodies, arrived about eleven o'clock at the church of Notre Dame, where part of the congregation were awaiting it. The church was very full, and among those present were M. Grévy and the deputation of the National Assembly, Marshal MacMahon; Generals Douay, Vinoy, and Laveaucoupet, with their staffs; and three Ministers, MM. Jules Favre, Jules Simon, and De Larcy. When mass had been said, the Bishop of Pamiers, assisted by the Bishops of Châlons-sur-Marne and Meaux, officiating, the body of the Archbishop was left exposed to view till three o'clock, when it was removed to the sepulchral vault of the Archbishops of Paris. The body of the Abbé Duguerry was removed to the Madeleine, and those of the other ecclesiastics to their respective churches. The Cathedral of Notre Dame was hung with black for the ceremony, and medallions were placed along the nave bearing the names of all the persons murdered by the Commune. The catafalque of the unfortunate prelate was very remarkable; it was surmounted by a crown of laurels and a branch of palm, typifying martyrdom.

The following changes in the Government have been officially announced:—M. Lambrecht to be Minister of the Interior; M. Lefranc, Minister of Agriculture; General Cissey, Minister of War; and M. Léon Say, Prefect of the Seine. General Lefô is to go as Ambassador to St. Petersburg. M. Picard is appointed Governor of the Bank of France.

The Ambassadors, Ministers, and Consuls are returning to their posts in Paris, and business was resumed on Monday in all the departments of the Bank of France.

The journals are all engaged in discussing the question of the form of government, the supplementary elections, and the removal of the restrictions on the Orleans Princes. In the National Assembly, on Tuesday, a bill was introduced authorising the raising of a loan of £100,000,000 to pay the war indemnity and the anticipated deficit.

The trials of Rochefort, Assy, and other leaders of the Red Republican faction, by the court-martial at Versailles have been postponed till next week. Paschal Grousset was arrested on Saturday: a search is being made for Félix Pyat.

A long and eloquent letter has been addressed by Prince Napoleon to M. Jules Favre. It charges the Republican Minister and his colleagues with the responsibility of almost all the evils from which France is suffering, and points out how much better things were managed under the Empire. M. Guizot has also published a letter.

ITALY.

In the Chamber of Deputies a motion to adjourn the Session at once has been rejected, and the proposal of the Government to vote the bills for the re-organisation of the army and the modification of the law on public safety before the transfer of the capital to Rome has been adopted. The Chamber has approved the motion increasing the tax on the importation of wheat and flour.

The journals publish an Encyclical Letter of the Pope, appealing to all Catholic peoples to offer thanks to God on the occasion of his Holiness's jubilee.

SPAIN.

The Congress, yesterday week, rejected, by 176 votes against 40, Senor Nocedal's amendment to the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. The Moderate and Republican deputies abstained from voting, and the Conservatives sided with the majority.

PORTUGAL.

The Ministry having been defeated in the Chamber on the question of the Marine Department, the King, at the request of the Marquis d'Aosta, has resolved to dissolve the Chamber and call for fresh elections.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Russia and the Grand Duke Alexis arrived at Berlin on Thursday forenoon, and were received by the Emperor of Germany at the railway station.

In the German Parliament, on Saturday, the Bill for the incorporation of Alsace was finally adopted. It is now provided that the dictatorial power shall last till Jan. 1, 1873; but Prince Bismarck, who said that the Government would be able to deal more tenderly than Parliament with local and vested interests, remarked that even before 1873 he might be in a position to propose the admission of the Alsatians into the Federal Council and the granting to them of their share in the Parliamentary legislation.

The Parliament is to be closed on the 15th inst., but the members will remain in Berlin to witness the entry of the troops, which is to take place on the following day.

The Imperial Chancellery has issued a notification to the effect that all the treaty arrangements controlling the commercial relations between France and Germany are restored, exactly as they were before the outbreak of the war.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The reply of the Emperor to the address of the Reichsrath is a friendly document. He expresses a strong hope that the constantly-recurring Constitutional crises will be put an end to, and he looks to the Chamber to do its best to bring about this result.

In the Lower House, on Tuesday, the Budget was brought up for discussion. Herr Franz Gross moved that the Estimates should not now be considered. Against the motion Herr Smolik made a speech, declaring that the party he represented would support the Government, because they were convinced that a reaction on the part of the Government was not to be apprehended. Speeches were made for the motion by Herr Weigel and Herr Pleiner, and against it by Herren Ziskra, Meyerhofer, and Rechbauer.

After several years of delay, Prince Kara-Georgewitch, who

was accused of complicity in the assassination of the late Prince of Serbia, and who fled to Pesth, has been acquitted.

AMERICA.

President Grant has appointed Mr. George Bancroft United States Minister to the German Empire.

Before the British Commissioners left New York they were entertained at a banquet, given by Mr. Cyrus W. Field, at Delmonico's Hotel. Earl De Grey and Ripon, in responding to the principal toast, spoke of the treaty as being of the first importance, for it embodied a large improvement upon the principles of international law. He believed that its influence would preserve the good-will of nations and promote the cause of peace.

Mr. Mackenzie, the leader of the Opposition in the Canadian House of Commons, has delivered a speech strongly condemning the clauses of the treaty affecting Canada, and stating that in his opinion Parliament should reject them and take the consequence.

Freshets have reopened the crevasses and levées in New Orleans. In a large portion of the city the water is two feet deep, and is rapidly rising. The amount of property damaged is immense, and great suffering prevails in consequence. The overflowed districts embrace six square miles.

The China cable was successfully laid to Hong-Kong on the 3rd inst.

The Danubian Chamber was opened, on Sunday, by Prince Charles in person. He was received with great enthusiasm.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Arthur de Capel Crowe, Esq., her Majesty's Consul at Copenhagen, to be Consul for Denmark, to reside at Copenhagen.

Lord Dalling and Bulwer (Sir H. Bulwer) has gone on a visit to Constantinople. He arrived there last Saturday, and was received with distinction by the Porte.

By an order in the *Gazette* permission is granted to the Hon. Charles Hobart, an Admiral in the Turkish service, to wear the insignia of the Medjidie.

An industrial exhibition will be held next year, at Moscow, in honour of the two-hundredth anniversary of Peter the Great. The boat of the great Emperor, which is still kept in a good state of preservation at St. Petersburg, will be shown.

The *Moscow Gazette* reports that great activity is shown in the harbour and the shipbuilding yards of Nicolaieff. New machinery is constantly arriving from England, and a great number of officers of marines are to be transferred from the Baltic fleet to the Black Sea.

The first company of the 19th Native Regiment has returned to Madras and been disbanded, in pursuance of the order of the Government of Madras. This step has been taken in consequence of the insubordinate conduct of the regiment in February last, when ordered to embark for Singapore.

A brief telegram was published last week to the effect that a terrible earthquake had occurred at "Ruia," that 400 lives had perished, and that the place had been devastated. Confirmatory intelligence of this report has been received, with the correction, however, that the earthquake occurred in the island of Bintang, the largest of the group called the Rhio Islands, on the south-west coast of which there is a Dutch city called Rhio, which is of great commercial importance.

The Capetown Parliament was opened on April 27. The Governor suggested a responsible Government and Federation should be established, the former to precede the latter. He recommended the annexation of Basutoland, and introduced a bill for that purpose. The annexation of the diamond-fields depends on the Parliament. The revenue last year exceeded the expenditure by upwards of £35,000. The diamond-fields were being extended, and daily finds continue numerous and valuable.

The most heterogeneous presents have been pouring in upon Bismarck, Moltke, Werder, and their associates in the late war. A country squire in Frisia confers upon "the leading statesman of the age" a wagon-load of hams, all vouched to be cured on his own estate; another, from Pomerania, a ton and a half of cheeses; a third, several bladders of lard. To Moltke comes a hoghead of eau-de-cologne from an enthusiastic admirer on the banks of the Rhine; and an extravagant Pomeranian has sent a barrel of herrings to some other worthy in token of his grateful recognition of his deserts. As a matter of course, the poets of Germany have made a tremendous onset, of which Moltke has had to bear the brunt.

Writing of British Columbia, the Canadian correspondent of the *Scotsman* says accounts have recently been published in the press showing its enormous resources as a mine of future wealth. The fisheries, we are told, in the Gulf of Georgia and the Sound will be unsurpassed in value, and there are coal-banks which may yet rival those of Newfoundland. Its timber resources are enormous, the timber being of a most superior description, and the forests covering an area which is estimated at 100,000 square miles. The "Douglas pine" abounds, which has of late years quite taken the place of Riga spars for shipbuilding. Anthracite and bituminous coal are met with all through Columbia, and the yield of gold has been considerable.

The Rev. J. T. Law, Chancellor of the diocese of Lichfield, has erected a fountain in the museum gardens of that city.

Last year the sum of £5,995,121 was deposited in the post-office savings banks of this country. At the end of last year there was a balance of £15,099,104 due to depositors.

In Tipperary a widow named Grace readily obtained £200 for the goodwill of her annual holding of twelve acres, notwithstanding the announcement of the landlord that he should raise the rent of the next tenant.

The Irish Rifle Association began its annual meeting on Tuesday, near Dublin, with a match between a team of eight Irish and English riflemen. There were fifteen shots at 900 and at 1000 yards. The Irish team scored 331 at the first and 290 at the second; while the English team scored 296 and 290. The Irish therefore won by 35 marks. The Lord Lieutenant shot with the Irish team.

The English members of the Joint High Commission reached home last Saturday. They were accompanied on their voyage by General Schenck, the newly-appointed American Minister, who was presented with an address at Liverpool. In reply, the Minister alluded to the work of the Joint High Commission, the members of which, he said, had endeavoured throughout to keep three rules of action in view—first, to demand nothing which could not be conceded without loss of dignity or honour; secondly, not to cavil about forms or phraseology, but only to insist with firmness upon points which involved substantial matters of principle; and, thirdly, to keep in mind that a war between America and this country which could be reasonably and honourably avoided would be a crime alike against humanity and civilisation.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ASCOT RACES.

Such a wonderful day's racing as that which took place at Ascot, on Tuesday last, may never, perhaps, be witnessed again. Not only were the fields unusually large, but among the horses which ran were Pretender and Kingcraft, winners of the Derby, and Palmerston and King of the Forest, seconds in that race; Hannah, a One Thousand and Oaks heroine; Bothwell, a Two Thousand winner; Sornette, who carried off a French Derby and Oaks, Grand Prix of Paris, and Doncaster Cup; Cremorne, the crack two-year-old of the present season; Vulcan, Cymbal, and Countryman, three of the speediest animals in training, and many lesser luminaries. A capital field succumbed to Christopher Sly in the Queen's Stand Plate. Sornette and Gertrude, the latter in receipt of 7 lb., finished second and third, thus showing the truth of the Doncaster running. The former is probably quite as good as she was last year; but, being a small, light-framed mare, is not at all calculated to carry four-year-old weights. The starters for the Fourteenth Biennial included two or three dark youngsters with great private reputations, which Cremorne ruthlessly shattered, as none of them could even extend him. After the race the best offer against him for the Derby was 6 to 1—a ridiculous price, when all the casualties of training are taken into consideration and it is remembered how many promising two-year-olds have not yet appeared in public. The withdrawal of Albert Victor from the Prince of Wales's Stakes deprived that race of some of its interest, and he will not now run off his dead-heat with King of the Forest until the St. Leger week. Mr. Merry's horse gained a clever victory from Ripponden and Hannah, who were in receipt of 12 lb. and 11 lb. respectively. In the Derby Ripponden finished close up with King of the Forest at level weights; yet here, when meeting him on such advantageous terms, he could not improve his position. This is the third time they have run first and second, and we cannot help reflecting on the reputation Mr. Savile's colt might have enjoyed if King of the Forest had never been foiled. Hannah's defeat does not alter our opinion that she will win the Leger, in which race she will receive 5 lb., instead of 1 lb., from the Russley candidate; in addition to which she is not a very powerful filly, and will show to far greater advantage under 8 st. 5 lb. than 9 st. Moreover, Achievement and Formosa, neither of whom performed as creditably in this same race as Baron Rothschild's filly, had yet no difficulty in winning the "white ribbon." Rosicrucian's gallant victory over a field of fifteen in the Ascot Stakes seems to show that he is acquiring staying powers with age, for no horse has ever before won this event with 9 st. on his back, and the handsome son of Beadsman came in almost alone. Vulcan, Cymbal, Chopette, and Countryman fought their T.Y.C. battle over again in the Queen's Stand Plate. The conditions of the race, however, were much in favour of the two-year-old, and none of the old ones could get near her. Several of the horses which Kingcraft defeated in last year's Derby have since revenged themselves on him, and on Tuesday it was Normanby's turn, and in the Seventeenth Triennial he scored an easy victory over Lord Falmouth's horse. Kingcraft must, indeed, be regarded as the luckiest of Derby winners, for since that race he has not secured a single stake.

The meeting of King of the Forest and Sterling, in the Thirteenth Biennial over the old mile, was the first important event on Wednesday. Backers laid odds eagerly on the former; but Sterling waited on him to the distance, and then came away with the greatest ease. The result of this race, coupled with that of the Prince of Wales's Stakes, convinces us, in spite of all that has been written to the contrary, that the Two Thousand form was correct. King of the Forest is evidently a fine stayer, but lacks a turn of speed; while Bothwell and Sterling, though wonderfully fast, cannot get more than a mile. William Day took the Hunt Cup with Valuer (6 st. 6 lb.). Never, perhaps, has any man waited more patiently to win a race, for Valuer, though a six-year-old, had only run four times previously, and never proved successful. The best performance, however, was that of Jack Spigot (8 st. 5 lb.), who finished a good third, defeating twenty-six others; and, considering his weight, this must be regarded as one of the greatest achievements of the present season, and worthy to rank with Blue Gown's memorable second in the Cambridgeshire under 9 st. Chopette had little difficulty in carrying off the Fern Hill Stakes from a moderate field; and Corisande, who was unpenalised, took Hannah's place in the Coronation Stakes, with a very satisfactory result.

The attendance on the Cup day, in spite of the inclement weather, was the largest we ever remember; indeed, it was almost impossible to move about the ring. The bookmakers have seldom experienced a more disastrous day, for all seven races fell to the first favourite, and nearly all were won with the greatest ease. Fisherman scored his maiden victory in the Eighth New Biennial; but he had the best of the weights with a moderate lot, and, later in the day, he could make no fight with Cymbal in the All-Aged Stakes. There were seven candidates for the Cup, and a better-looking lot have seldom faced the starter. Mortemer, whom Admiral Rous long ago pronounced to be the "best horse in the world," of course attracted the most attention; and as the great, slashing chestnut, with Fordham up, cantered past the stand, no one could doubt that he deserved that proud distinction. Siderolite, Bothwell, and Verdure all looked very well; but Agility seemed a little short of work, and Lord Falmouth's pair, Kingcraft and Gertrude, appeared somewhat light and jaded. After parading on the course, in front of the Royal stand, the seven proceeded to the post, and, as soon as the flag fell, Siderolite went to the front, and, passing the stand the first time, held a good lead of Agility and Bothwell, Mortemer lying fourth, and nearly pulling Fordham out of the saddle. Sir Joseph Hawley's horse kept increasing his lead, and Gertrude soon dropped away beaten. About three quarters of a mile from home the six took closer order, and, when well in the straight, Mortemer caught Siderolite, and won in the commonest of canter by a couple of lengths, Verdure just beating Bothwell by a head for second place. We have rarely seen a great race carried off in such brilliant style; and, with health, Mortemer will play sad havoc among the cups for some little time. Cremorne was an absentee from the New Stakes, for which he had incurred a 9 lb. penalty; but we were introduced to Helmet, a colt by Trumpeter—Isilia, for which "Mr. C. G. Keswick" gave 1650 gs. at Mr. Blenkiron's first sale last year. It was reported that he had beaten Lady Atholstone at level weights, and his performance quite bore out that assertion, as he defeated his eleven opponents, among whom were some good public performers and highly-tried "dark" ones, very easily, Fordham thus tying the winners of the two most important races.

George Stevens, the famous steeplechase jockey, was thrown from his cob on Thursday week, and died on the following day from the effects of the injuries he received. He was one of the finest of our cross country horsemen, and won five Grand

Nationals on Free Trader, Emblem, Emblematic, and The Colonel. The annual sale of her Majesty's yearlings took place, at Hampton Court, on Saturday last. The twenty-three lots were knocked down for 3345 gs., or an average of 141 gs. The premier of the sale was a colt by Young Melbourne—Sister to Little Lady, for which Mr. T. Brown gave 820 gs.; and next to him came a colt by St. Albans—Overture (600 gs.), and a colt by St. Albans—Rosabel (420 gs.). The first of Mr. Blenkiron's great annual sales takes place to-day (Saturday), at Middle Park, Eltham.

Want of space precludes our saying much on the subject of cricket. The Gentlemen of England have defeated Cambridge University in one innings, with four runs to spare. The M.C.C. and Ground has succumbed to Gloucestershire, by five wickets; and Middlesex has proved too much for Surrey.

The first ocean-race of the season was one promoted by the Royal Harwich Yacht Club, and resulted in an easy victory for Mr. James Ashbury's new yacht, the *Li-onia*. We learn through the cable that Mr. J. G. Bennett, on the part of the New York Yacht Club, has accepted the challenge of Mr. J. Ashbury to sail the *Livonia* for the America's Cup.

Swimming ought to have been the first instead of the last of "national sports" commented on this week. A master of this delightful exercise has given an heroic illustration of its utility. Mr. J. B. Johnson, of Leeds (known in the gymnastic arena as "Iza"), came to town to contend for the swimming championship of England; and on the morning of the race all England knew that he had, the previous day, plunged into the Thames from the parapet of London Bridge and rescued from drowning a gentleman who had fallen into the river from a Greenwich steam-boat. Her Majesty's highest reward for humanity, an Albert medal, should certainly grace the breast of the intrepid Johnson, who further proved his skill as a swimmer on Saturday evening by winning with the utmost ease the mile race for the championship, the trophy for which—a silver cup, presented by the London Swimming Club—has to be held three consecutive years before it becomes the victor's property. The race took place in Hendon Lake, and Mr. Johnson swam the mile (a short one, apparently) in 29 min. 13 secs.; his sole opponent, H. Parker, amateur champion, being seized with cramp, and not completing the distance. The heroic champion challenged Harry Gurr, the last holder of the title, prior to his victory, for £500; and, as Johnson offers to pay Gurr's expenses from America, we anticipate another champion swimming-race unsurpassed for interest.

The Right Hon. Sir John Rolt, Q.C., late Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal, died suddenly, on Tuesday, at his seat, Ogleworth Park, Gloucestershire.

Mr. Edward Kenton died at the General Hospital, Nottingham, on Monday, from hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a dog two months ago.

The notice lately issued from St. Martin's-le-Grand prohibiting the purchase by postmasters of stamps from the public has been rescinded.

The Duke of Edinburgh, who is a patron of the Royal Naval School, New-cross, has consented to distribute the prizes on Tuesday, the 20th inst.

A strike of equal magnitude to that on the Tyne has taken place in South Wales, where the miners, to the number of 8000, have struck work for an advance of wages.

A portion of the camp at Wimbledon will this year be allotted to the Belgian competitors. A special prize is to be offered to them in addition to the Anglo-Belgian prizes, which are worth between £300 and £400.

The death is announced of Dr. James Watson, of Glasgow, who was three times elected President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, and for many years was the "Father of the Faculty." Dr. Watson was in his eighty-fourth year.

Emigration from Liverpool is again on the increase. The returns for the past month show an increase of 1526 as compared with the emigrants of the previous month, the number of departures being 27,312.

The nine-pounder Krupp steel gun, as used by the Prussian Horse Artillery in the late war, and presented to the English Government by the Emperor of Germany in exchange for a bronze muzzle-loading field gun, has arrived in England, and, on Tuesday, was landed at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met, on Monday, in Dublin. The retiring Moderator, Professor Smyth, delivered an address; and the Rev. L. E. Berkeley, of Lurgan, was elected Moderator for the ensuing year. In his address he referred to the education question, and said he hoped no change would be made which would introduce any but unsectarian education into Ireland. On Tuesday a memorial was adopted urging the Government to introduce a bill for Ireland embodying the permissive principles and providing for the closing of public-houses on Sunday.

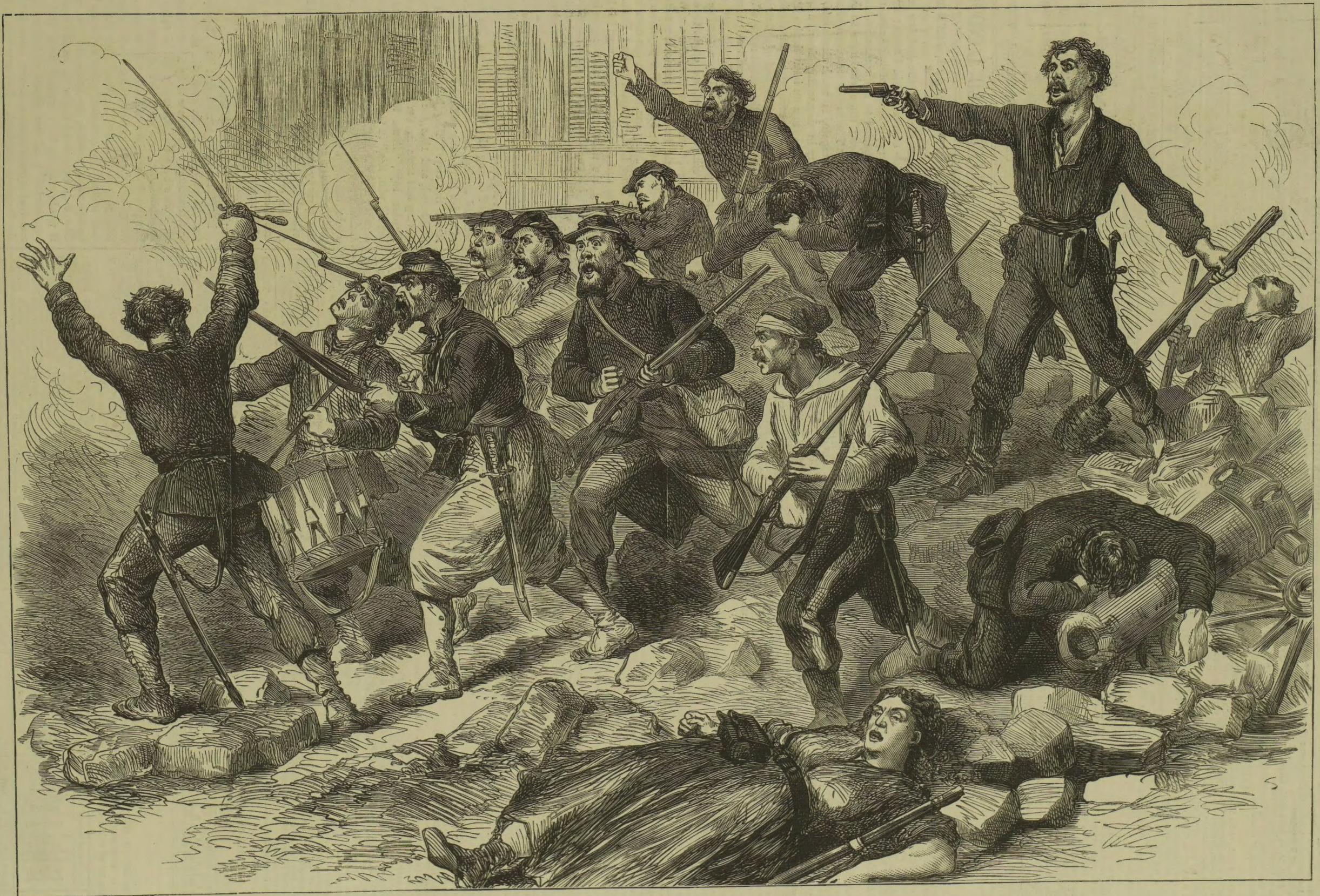
The Irish Medical Association held its annual meeting, on Monday, in the College of Surgeons, under the presidency of Dr. Jameson. Representatives of various districts of the country attended. A report was presented which directed attention to the claims of medical officers to retiring allowances, to fees for extra duties imposed upon them by the Legislature, and other questions affecting their interests. Meetings of the Poor-Law Medical Officers, a new association, and of the Irish Medical Benevolent Fund were also held.

The Promissory Oaths Bill, which has passed the House of Lords, repeals thirty-six Acts and parts of forty other Acts of the Parliaments of England, Great Britain, and the United Kingdom; and also six Acts and parts of three other Acts of the Parliament of Scotland; and eight Acts and parts of ten other Acts of the Parliament of Ireland. These Acts or parts of Acts have been virtually repealed, and have ceased to be in force, but have been left upon the Statute-book, except, indeed, some portions of Acts which, though already specifically repealed, are here included in order to obviate henceforth the necessity of looking back to previous Acts. The Act now to be passed repeals also ninety-five annual Indemnity Acts. A general Act passed in 1868 makes annual Indemnity Acts no longer necessary.

The twelfth lecture, being the last of the series promoted by the Christian Evidence Society, was delivered yesterday week, at St. George's Hall, by the Rev. F. C. Cooke, M.A., Canon of Exeter and preacher at Lincoln's Inn. The Duke of Marlborough presided. The subject of the lecture was "The Completeness and Adequacy of the Evidences of Christianity." Earl Russell presided, on Tuesday, at a meeting of the society at Willis's Rooms. His Lordship took occasion to refer to the recent deplorable events in Paris, brought about as they had been by men who carried out the principles of scepticism. He contrasted the results of Christian teaching as distinguished from the professions of Atheism, and spoke of the work of the society as being now more than ever necessary, considering the amount of infidel literature in circulation.



COMMUNIST PRISONERS LED THROUGH THE PLACE DE L'OPERA, PARIS.



"A LA MORT!"

BIRTHS.

On the 31st ult., at Gothenburg, Sweden, the wife of the Rev. A. Nicholson, H.B.M. Consular Chaplain, of a daughter.

On the 8th ult., at Victoria, Vancouver Island, the wife of J. Despard Pemberton, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 1st inst., at Red Hill House, near Worcester, the wife of Commander Welch, R.N., of a daughter.

On April 24, at Wheatfield, Mowbray, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Charles S. Collison, Esq., of a son.

On the 6th inst., at 74, Warwick-square, S.W., the wife of Robert Piggott Oldershaw, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st inst., at St. Thomas's Church, Portman-square, by the Rev. A. S. Brooke, J. D. G. Higginson, Esq., Captain Royal Artillery, son of James Higginson, Esq., of Scotland, Pembroke, to Edith Emily, youngest daughter of Arthur Thompson, Esq., late of Oak Hill Park, Lancashire.

On the 1st inst., at St. Mary's, Harrow-on-the-Hill, by the Rev. Douglas L. Scott, B.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, brother of the bridegroom, Munro, son of Matthew Richard Scott, Esq., to Alice, youngest daughter of the late P. W. Plomer, Esq., of Sydney, N.S.W.

On the 2nd inst., at the Church of the Saviour, Birmingham, by Mr. George Dawson, M.A., Hubert, son of Edward Gibbs, Esq., Fox Hill, Sutton Coldfield, to Edith Phoebe, daughter of Edward Dinwiddie Wilmot, Esq., Ley Hall, Handsworth.

On the 23rd ult., at St. Stephen's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. Robert G. Eccles, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. W. S. Burnside, D.D., John Stewart Eccles, Esq., D.L., of Ecclesville, in the county of Tyrone, to Frances Caroline, second daughter of Thomas Richardson Browne, Esq., D.L., of Aughentaine Castle, in the same county.

On the 1st inst., at the house of John Robertson, M.D., Kelso, by the Rev. James T. Stuart, M.A., Walter Johnston, Lyne View, Whalley Range, Manchester, third son of Peter Johnston, Blackburn, to Helen, only daughter of the late George Robertson, Edinburgh. No cards.

On the 1st inst., at the parish church, Erith, by the Venerable Archdeacon Smith, Vicar, Henry Jenner Hillier, Esq., of Grantham Hill, Marlborough, Wilts, to Henrietta Jane, eldest daughter of the late Henry A. Bevan, Esq., and stepdaughter of J. C. D. Bevan, Esq., of 6, Bexley-road, Erith.

At St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, the Hon. Frederick Charles Howard, second son of the Earl of Effingham, to Lady Constance E. C. Finch Hatton, eldest daughter of the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at Lowestoft, William England, Esq., M.D., of Henley-road, Ipswich, in the 73rd year of his age.

On the 31st ult., at 2, Russell-street, Bath, Alice Staveley, wife of George Gordon, C.E., Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, Cuddapah, aged 27.

*. The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 17.

SUNDAY, June 11.—First Sunday after Trinity. St. Barnabas. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. John Vigden Poval, Rector of St. Anne's, Aldersgate; 8.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Lord John Thynne; 3 p.m., uncertain; special evening service, 7 p.m., the Rev. Professor Jowett, Master of Balliol College, Oxford.

Chapels Royal. St. James's, noon, Dr. Farquhar Hook, Dean of Chichester. Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. E. C. Hawkins; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Hessey, Preacher of Gray's Inn (fifth Boyle Lecture—Difficulties as to the Scope of the Precepts of Holy Scripture). Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. G. F. Maclear, Head Master of King's College School; 7.0 p.m., the Rev. Archer Gurney, late Chaplain of Paris.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. F. J. Holland, M.A., Minister of Quebec Chapel.

MONDAY, 12.—Trinity Term ends. Female Orphan Asylum, Beddington (annual court, London Tavern, noon). Royal United Service Institution, 3.30 p.m. (Lieutenant-Colonel Middleton on Military Education).

Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (the Rev. G. P. Badger on Captain Miles and Mr. Munzinger's Journey in Southern Africa).

King's College Evening Classes: The prizes and certificates for the winter session will be distributed by Earl Powis, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, 13.—National Orthopedic Hospital: Bazaar, under Royal patronage, at Hanover-square Rooms, 1 p.m., and on the following day. Solicitors' Benevolent Association, annual dinner, 6 p.m. (the Chief Baron in the chair).

Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 7.30 p.m.

Photographic Society, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 14.—Levee held by the Prince of Wales, at St. James's, 2 p.m. Oxford Commemoration.

Royal Botanic Society, Exhibition, 2 p.m.

Royal Literary Fund, 3 p.m.

North London Consumption Hospital, anniversary, 3 p.m.

King's College Hospital, annual festival, 6.45 p.m. (Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P., in the chair).

British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. Greenhalgh on a Druidical Circle at Turton, Lancashire).

Royal Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.

City Orthopedic Hospital, annual festival (Duke of Wellington in the chair).

THURSDAY, 15.—Harrow School: Founder's Day: Tercentenary celebration: Divine service 11.15 a.m.

Royal Botanic Society, Exhibition, 2 p.m.

Numismatic Society, anniversary, 7 p.m.

Linnean Society, 8 p.m.

Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.

Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.

Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Lecture by Sir Benjamin B. Brodie, Bart.).

Society for the Encouragement of Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Cave Thomas on the Sensations termed Light).

FRIDAY, 16.—Accession of Pope Pius IX., 1846. Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace.

Royal United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Captain Cameron Shute on the Prussian System of Autumn Manœuvres).

Asylum of St. Anne's Society, 3 p.m. (the Bishop of Winchester in the chair).

Royal Botanic Society, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Economic Botany).

Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Aldridge on Decorations).

Society of Arts, noon: Annual Conference of the Council and Officers of Institutions in union (Lord Henry Lennox in the chair). Evening, 8.30 p.m.: Conversation at South Kensington Museum.

Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Wm. Bradford on the Esquimaux and Ice of Greenland).

Philological Society, 8.15 p.m.

SATURDAY, 17.—St. Alban, proto-martyr. Eclipse of the Sun, invisible in England, begins 11.37 p.m.

Soldiers' Daughters' Home, Hampstead, anniversary, 2 p.m. (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair).

Royal Botanic Society, special musical promenade, 2 p.m.

School of Mines, Lecture, 4 p.m. (Mr. Robert Coningsby on Paris under Insurrection).

Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 17.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 8 37 | 9 13 | 9 47 | 10 20 | 10 49 | 11 18 | 11 46 |
| 8 37 | 9 13 | 9 47 | 10 20 | 10 49 | 11 18 | 11 46 |

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 84 feet.

| DAY. | DAILY MEANS OF | | | | | THERMOM. | | WIND. | | |
|----------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| | Barometer Corrected. | Temperature of the Air. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Amount of Cloud. | Minimum, read at 10 A.M. | Maximum, read at 10 P.M. | General Direction. | Movement in the day, at 10 A.M. next morning. | Read at 10 A.M. next morning. |
| 1st June | 30.119 | 56.6 | 47.5 | 78 | 6 | 51.7 | 66.0 | E. NNE. ENE. | 182 | 000 |
| 2 | 30.035 | 51.7 | 47.9 | 88 | 8 | 45.2 | 69.0 | ENE. S. W. NNE. | 267 | 000 |
| 3 | 30.145 | 47.0 | 35.0 | 66 | 7 | 40.6 | 55.0 | NNE. N. | 305 | 005 |
| 4 | 30.130 | 46.1 | 37.1 | 73 | 7 | 40.3 | 54.4 | NNW. N. | 242 | 000 |
| 5 | 30.132 | 50.9 | 34.1 | 56 | 6 | 38.6 | 54.2 | NNW. N. NNE. | 308 | 075 |
| 6 | 30.019 | 61.1 | 44.1 | 79 | 9 | 41.2 | 60.1 | NNE. N. | 304 | 000 |

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. —

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Barometer (inches) corrected | 30.138 | 30.014 | 30.135 | 30.173 | 29.982 | 30.151 | 30.057 |
| Temperature of Air | 59.7 | 62.5 | 51.9 | 50.3 | 50.2 | 54.8 | 59.5 |
| Temperature of Evaporation | 53.5 | 56.3 | 44.2 | 44.0 | 44.5 | 48.3 | 50.9 |
| Direction of Wind | N. | WNW | N. | N. | NNE | NNE. | N. |

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871.
THE GREAT SHOW OF RHODODENDRONS (under the New Tent in the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society), by Anthony Waterer, Knapp-hill, Woking.
Admission from the International Exhibition, Sixpence.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871.
THE GENERAL PUBLIC are ADMITTED EVERY WEEK-DAY EXCEPT WEDNESDAY, from Ten a.m. to Six p.m., on Payment of One Shilling. On Wednesdays the price is Half a Crown.
There are Five Entrances—one by the Royal Entrance of the Albert Hall, Two in Exhibition-road, and Two in Prince Albert-road.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871.
GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871.
GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS give all the advantages of Season Tickets for the purpose of issue, and admit to Free Arena or Balcony Seat for all Concerts given in the daytime at the cost of her Majesty's Commissioners; to the Exhibition Galleries at all times, and two hours before the public; and to all the Flower Shows and Promenades in the Horticultural Gardens. The lower entrance in Exhibition-road only is open from 8 a.m. to Season-Ticket Holders.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871.
THE GUINEA MONTHLY and the THREE-GUINEA SEASON TICKETS are issued at the Royal Albert Hall, and by all the usual Agents.

THE QUEEN'S PICTURE, at Mr. DICKINSON'S GALLERY, 114, New Bond-street. Hours, Ten till Six. Admission by address card.

L. ALMA TADEMA'S Picture of THE VINTAGE FESTIVAL, ANCIENT ROME, is now on view at PILGERAM and LEFFREY'S GALLERY, No. 1A, King-street, St. James's.—Admission is.

THE SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.
The Sixty-Seventh Annual EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East. From Nine till Seven. Admission is. Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Sec.

DORÉ GALLERY, GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Ten to Six. Admission, is.

INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.
The Thirty-Seventh ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN Daily, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, is. Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—The Eighteenth Annual EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, is NOW OPEN. Admission, is.; Catalogue, 6d.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, MONDAY, JUNE 19, Eight o'clock.—Mlle. Marie Marimon and Mons. Capoul. Symphonies—Haydn, and B. hat, Beethoven; Concerto Violin, Herr Strauss; Violin Concerto in E minor, No. 4, Paganini; Madama Arabella Godard, W. Stenckle Bennett; Overture, Merello, Gonnod. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; tickets, 7s. 5s., and 2s. 6d. L. Cook and Co., 63, New Bond-street; Cramer, Wood, and Co., Regent-street; Chappell, New Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, Cheapside; Hays, Royal Exchange; and Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

MIDLE and HERR HEERMANN'S MATINEE, at ST. GEORGE'S HALL, on MONDAY, JUNE 12, at Three o'clock. Vocalists—Madame Viardot-Garcia, Mlle. Regan; Pianoforte—Mlle. Brandes; Harp—Mlle. Heerman; Violin—Herr Heerman; Conductor—Herr Ganz. Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; Unreserved, 5s.; at Messrs. Chappell's; at the Hall; and of Herr Heerman, 130, Buckingham Palace-road.

MUSICAL UNION, LESCHETIZKY and AUER, from St. Petersburg, with Lassure, Bernhardt, and Waeleghem. ON TUESDAY, JUNE 20, at Three o'clock. Quartet in D, Mozart; Quintet in E flat, piano, &c., Schumann; Quartet, E flat, Mendelssohn. Solos, pianoforte, Leschetizky. Tickets, Half a Guinea each, to be had at Lamborn Cook and Ollivier, Bond-street; and of Austin, at St. James's Hall. Visitors can pay at the Hall. J. ELLA, Director.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The HANDEL FESTIVAL.
Conductor—Sir Michael Costa.
FRIDAY, JUNE 16—GRAND REHEARSAL (Twelve o'clock).
MONDAY, JUNE 19—First Day—MESSIAH.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21—Second Day—ISRAEL IN EGYPT.
FRIDAY, JUNE 23—Third Day—ISRAEL IN EGYPT.

The following distinguished Artists will appear—Mlle. Titieni, Madame Sinico, Madame Rudersdorf, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Kerr Gedde, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Foli, Signor Agnesi, Mr. Santley. Solo Organ, Mr. W. T. Best, Organist of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, and of the Albert Hall, Organist, Mr. James Coward.

The Chorus and Band will number upwards of 4000 selected performers. The singers will be chosen principally from the Sacred Harmonic Society, the Cathedral Choir establishments, and the leading provincial choral societies. The great Handel Orchestra will be specially prepared for the occasion.

Admission to the Building for the Rehearsal, and on each Festival Day, 7s. 6d., or by Ticket purchased before the day, 5s., or by Guinea Season-Tickets.

Numbered Stalls (without admission) for the Rehearsal, Central blocks, 10s. 6d.; Area blocks, 5s. For each Festival Performance (including admission), Central blocks, 25s.; Area blocks, 21s.; for the three Performances, £3 3s. and £2 12s. 6d. the set.

A limited number of Raised Seats will be constructed in front of and at the side of the Royal Boxes. Applications for these should be made immediately.

Notice.—Tickets for unnumbered and secured seats in blocks, including admission, will be issued up to this (Saturday) evening, for the three Festival Performances; price 5s. each, or 12s. 6d. for the three performances. These Tickets should be at once secured.

Tickets can be obtained at the Crystal Palace, and 2, Exeter Hall, where Plans of the Seats may be inspected and every information be obtained. Applications by letter must be addressed to the Secretary, at the Crystal Palace.

Special Arrangements are made by all the Railway Companies to enable visitors from all parts of the country to attend the Handel Festival; and Return Tickets extending over the period of the Festival will be issued.

CRYSTAL PALACE OPEN DAILY, with all the Usual Attractions.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The GRAND SALOON SUMMER DINING-ROOMS are NOW OPEN.
BETRAM and ROBERTS, Wine Merchants.

HANDEL FESTIVAL.—TICKETS in all the best Blocks, for Rehearsal and Performances. Exchanges made, either for day or position; and Tickets purchased, at ROBERT W. OLLIVIER'S General Ticket Agency, 39, Old Bond-street. Tickets for every Theatre, Concert, Entertainment, Flower Show, &c.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Positively SIX MATINEES ONLY—TUESDAY, JUNE 20; Thursday, June 22; Friday, June 23; Tuesday, June 27; Thursday, June 29; and Friday, June 30. Each day at Three. Those world-renowned Artists, Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL, who have just returned to London from a tour through Italy, will give a Series of SIX Alternated Performances as above, in the course of which they will present a series of their most Brilliant and Popular SONGS, IMPERSONATIONS, &c. For full details see all the Daily Papers on Monday.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, in A SENSATION NOVEL, by W. S. Gilbert, and THE FANCY FAIR, by Mr. Corney Grain. Every Evening except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-square. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

QUEEN of the LILIPUTIANS.—FELIOIE, the Tiniest Little Lady in existence; less than half the size of Tom Thumb. LEVEES DAILY, Twelve till Two, Three till Six, and Seven till Nine. Admission, is.; Children, 6d.—BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly.

THE WONDERFUL TWO-HEADED NIGHTINGALE
COMBINATION, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's. The troupe consists of Mlle. MILLIE CHRISTINE, the marvellous Two-Headed Nightingale, who excites the wonder and admiration of all beholders; Miss Anna Swann, the renowned Nova Scotian Giantess, her Majesty's largest subject and the tallest person known to exist; and Captain Martin Van Buren Bates, the great Kentucky Giant, the best-famed, the finest-looking, and tallest man living. The press, both of this country and America, universally allow that it is one of the most novel, pleasing, wonderful, and interesting entertainments ever presented to the public. Receptions daily, from Two till Five p.m. Admission, Half a Crown.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On MONDAY AFTER-NOON, at Three, the CHRISTY MINSTRELS will give an Extra Grand and Illuminated Day Performance, being the fifth of the series of Monday Afternoon Entertainments. Most attractive Programme. Doors open at 2.30. From the Royal Academy to the Christy's Hall is but one minute's walk.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Every Night at Eight; MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at Three and Eight, all the Year Round. The sparkling and delightful entertainment of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS, which has attracted densely-crowded and fashionable audiences to this Hall for upwards of Six Consecutive Years, without a single night's intermission, Sundays, Good Fridays, and Christmas Days alone excepted. Visitors to London during the International Exhibition should bear in mind that they must not confound the Performances of this Company with those given by the host of imitators who go about the country assuming their title. The Christy Minstrels never have performed, never will perform, out of London. Fautails, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve, half price to Stalls and Area only. Children in arms are not admitted. Doors open for Day Performance at 2.30; for the Evening, at 7.30. No fees or extra charges whatsoever. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Places may be secured at Keith, Prowse, Cheapside; Hays, Cornhill; Austin's, St. James's Hall. Proprietors, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. SOTHERN, having recovered from his severe illness, will appear Every Evening in a new Comedy-Drama, written by Henry J. Byron, entitled AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN; or, the Squire's Last Willing.—Box-office open Daily, from Ten till Five.

COMEDIE FRANCAISE DE PARIS, OPERA COMIQUE, 299, Strand.—Every Evening at Eight. MM. Göt, Delaunay, Bressant, Talbot, Coquelin, Chéry, Félvry, Barré, Garraud, Boucher, Mesdames Favart, Edou, Jusselin, Provost-Ponsin, Marie Boyer, Madame Classique, Saturday at Two. Box-office open every day from Eleven to Five. Tickets at all the Libraries. Acting Manager, H. Barnett.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Great Success.—At Half-past Seven, MILKY WHITE—Mr. H. T. Craven in his celebrated rôle. At Nine, POLL AND PARTNER JOE—Lionel Brough, a powerful Company, and Mrs. John Wood, who will sing her famous songs, "His heart was true to Poll" and "My love, he is a sailor boy." At Half-past Ten, A HAPPY PAIR—Mr. Wm. Farren. Box-office, Eleven to Six.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—Immense success of the Fairy Equestrian Spectacle of CINDERELLA, produced on a scale of magnificence never hitherto witnessed, and in which upwards of Sixty Children take part. The Minuet and other dances by Mr. Cornack, of Drury Lane Theatre. All the great Equestrian, Acrobatic, and Gymnastic Acts as usual. Open at Half-past Seven; commence at Eight. Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.30, at which LULU will appear.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, High Holborn. LULU, the Eighth Wonder of the World, TO-NIGHT. "Lulu is attracting all London."—Era, March 12.

LULU SPRINGS, at a BOUND, 25 ft. Perpendicularly, at the ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS. Every Evening.

LULU Accomplishes the Never-Before-Attempted Feat of Turning a TRIPLE SOMERSAULT, at the ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS. Every Evening.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—On MONDAY, JUNE 12, and Every Evening, at 7.30, the Great Sensational Drama, FORSAKEN, an every-day story, supported by a powerful Company. New Scenery by Mr. Richard Douglass.

PARIS.

Further Illustrations of the late Terrible Events in Paris, from Sketches by our Special Artists, will be given in the next and succeeding Numbers.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1871.

To the fierce excitement of the last few weeks has succeeded a species of reaction in France; and to this it is uncharitable to apply terms of harshness, though lookers-on may have expected to see somewhat more of dignity and reticence among those who have so recently learned terrible lessons. The fact is that human nature, isolated and in the aggregate, is much the same, and there is scant philosophy in demanding from a people what we should not demand from an individual. Paris is solacing itself by a prompt recurrence to pleasure and to political intrigue for the privations and stagnation which it has endured so long. No other city in the world has undergone such trials, and therefore no foreigners are competent to judge Paris when delivering itself up to its old ways with an eagerness generated by a terrible period of repression. Perhaps, indeed, we ought to see in Parisian elasticity a good omen for the future. We wish to see her raise herself from her misfortunes and resume her place in the world; but the wise physician never murmurs at Nature for doing her work in her own way.

But Paris, if she is again to lead France, will have to be serious and earnest. There may be humour in her accepting the situation, and affecting to be treated as "a provincial town," but she has no idea of being taken at her word. Her writers are rapidly framing a series of defences for the conduct which has excited the contempt or the indignation of Europe; and Parisians as rapidly seize upon these excuses, and will soon have persuaded themselves, and be endeavouring to persuade others, that the "sublimity" which they were supposed to have attained during the German siege has been even transcended during the Communist Terror. Already the men of order have flung aside the charge that they might have saved the city. They boldly assert that they were outnumbered, and that the Government alone was guilty in having left arms in the hands of the revolutionists. As Dryden says, "Some truth there is, though dash'd and brew'd with lies," in this plea, and it is now useless to discuss it; but the historian has his materials before him, and will not hesitate to say that there were at least three weeks during which united and vigorous action by the party of order would have enabled Versailles to bring the Red tyranny to an end. Let this pass, and let the Parisians settle their own account with the annalist. Paris has been rescued, order is restored, the revolution is stamped out, and there is thrown into the bargain the great advantage of having a great mass of the merely criminal element eliminated. We have now to see a civilised nation advance to the work of reconstruction.

It appears to be agreed that the Republic is to endure for the present, at all events in name. The Assembly would willingly terminate it by a condemnatory vote, but M. Thiers begs the Assembly to be still. He professes Republicanism, and need not be called a hypocrite, as he means only what he would mean by affixing the Republican stamp to a letter while a new die is in preparation. He is arranging his "fusion." Among all the surprises of the time perhaps the greatest is that which has been caused by its becoming possible to speak of the elevation of the Comte de Chambord to the throne of France. A year ago it would scarcely have seemed more mad to say that a representative of the House of Stuart had been found, and that arrangements had been made for his accession to the throne of England. Yet now men calmly discuss the personal character of the Comte de Chambord, and regret that the clerical influences which have always surrounded him rather unfit him for rule in days of sceptical tolerance. Men hear without emotion that the plan of French statesmen is to restore the House of Bourbon, fusing with it the younger branch, and calling both by the title of the House of France. They speak of Kings, and definitely of a King and a succession, and Europe indulgently observes that it is not wonderful that France should desire a

settlement, and should not be over careful as to the means by which it is brought about.

Meantime there is even more pressing work to be done. Externally, Paris will soon be what it was before, except that ruins will for a long time remind Parisians of the days of fraternal love. We are told that two fortresses are to be raised which will effectually dominate the city—that is to say, so long as they are kept in safe hands. For the present Paris is a Quadrilateral, and the four Generals are no doubt trustworthy. But there is a vast sum of money to be raised; for France, like the British Army, has to be "taken out of pawn." A loan has been authorised by the Assembly; but before it can be launched the capitalists must know who are really the borrowers and what guarantee is offered. We must see a Government that can bind France. The Germans, we see, urge that no one ought to be more exacting on this subject than they were, and that they were content with the very irregular pedigree of the Administration which made the treaty. But the cases are not parallel. The German was the man in possession. He held material guarantees, to which, at three days' notice, he could have added Paris itself. The financier in London or Vienna happens to have no such hold. But he is not unreasonable. He has no doubt that France will soon emerge from her difficulties, and that her productive powers will restore her finance. Only he must be told who can mortgage that finance, or he will say, with Mrs. Thrale's "spectre stern,"

Else you are come on a fool's errand,
With but a secretary's warrant.

For the rest, events are taking the natural course. It is said that executions have entirely ceased, and that most of the trials are postponed. The party of order is still vengeful; but we hear no utterances from France generally, and this strangely contrasts with what would be the course of the English provinces in a parallel case. It is difficult to imagine the mass of a nation silent at such a time, but the French population has nothing to say. It waits. To the last victims of the Commune magnificent funeral rites were decreed, and they have been performed in Notre Dame, which, instead of exhibiting all the splendours of the Catholic service for the dead, would have been a mass of blackened ruin had "liberty" had its way. The murdered Archbishop lies with his two murdered predecessors, and, as the Bishop of Peterborough touchingly said this week in reference to the death of the French Prelate and priests, "if the Church has no longer her miracles, she has her martyrs." The fearful crime that brought about that solemn celebration has branded Revolution with a scarlet letter which proclaims her nature to the world, and bids it strike her down at her next sign of action, be that sign given where it may.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, continues at Balmoral Castle.

Her Majesty gave a second ball and supper, on Tuesday week, to the servants of the Royal household, and to the dependants and most of the tenantry upon the Royal estates in the Highlands. Dancing took place in the marquee on the lawn, and supper was served in the servants' hall. The Queen, with the members of the Royal family and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, was present a part of the time during the festivities.

On Sunday her Majesty, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. Dr. Macgregor, of Edinburgh, officiated.

The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family and by Earl and Countess Granville, who have been on a visit to her Majesty, has made various excursions during the week to the Glassalt Shiel, the Linn of Dee, and other picturesque places of interest in the surrounding neighbourhood.

Earl and Countess Granville have left the castle. The Rev. Dr. Taylor has dined with the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince John of Glücksburg, went to Horton Kirby, on Thursday week, and visited the Home for Little Boys. On the following day the Prince, with Prince John of Glücksburg, was present at a field-day of the Household Brigade and the 10th Hussars on Wimbledon-common. In the evening his Royal Highness presided at a dinner, at the Freemasons' Tavern, in aid of the funds of the Home for Little Boys at Horton Kirby. Prince John of Glücksburg and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar accompanied the Prince. On Saturday last the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia and the Duke of Edinburgh visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House, and in the evening dined with their Royal Highnesses, and also accompanied them to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden. On Monday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria and Princess Maud of Wales, and the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia and Prince John of Glücksburg, left Marlborough House for Titness Park, the Earl of Yarborough's residence, near Sunningdale, which the Prince hired for the Ascot race week. On Tuesday the Prince and Princess, with their guests, were present at the Ascot race meeting. The Prince and the Duke of Edinburgh were also at the races on Wednesday, and on the Cup day the Prince and Princess were again present. The Royal cortège proceeded to the course in the customary semi-state. Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince. His Royal Highness will hold a Levée on Wednesday next, at St. James's Palace.

THE GRAND DUKE VLADIMIR OF RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, on Thursday week, visited the National Gallery, the Houses of Parliament, and the South Kensington Museum, and in the evening went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden. On the following day the Grand Duke visited the British Museum and various commercial and fine-art establishments at the West-End. On Saturday last his Imperial Highness visited Madame Tussaud's exhibition in Baker-street. On Sunday the Grand Duke attended Divine service at the Russian Chapel, Welbeck-street, and afterwards went to Frogmore and partook of luncheon with Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-

Holstein; and in the evening dined with Baron and Baroness Lionel de Rothschild, at their residence in Piccadilly. On Monday his Imperial Highness partook of breakfast with Colonel Ellis. On Wednesday the Grand Duke inspected Windsor Castle and the Royal dairy, and visited Prince and Princess Christian at Frogmore House. A large number of distinguished personages have visited the Grand Duke at Claridge's Hotel. The Hon. Arthur E. Hardinge, Equerry to the Queen, has been in attendance upon his Imperial Highness during his stay in England.

The Duke of Edinburgh had luncheon with Prince and Princess Christian, at Frogmore House, on Monday.

Prince Arthur has left Frogmore House for Woolwich, to rejoin his battalion for duty as a convalescent officer.

Prince and Princess Teck left White Lodge, Richmond Park, on Monday, for Cliveden, near Maidenhead, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, during the Ascot week.

His Excellency the United States Minister, the Misses Schenck, and General Woodhall have arrived at the Alexandra Hotel, from New York.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe have arrived at the Clarendon Hotel.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Mary Primrose have arrived at Cleveland House, St. James's-square, from Battle Abbey, Sussex.

The Earl and Countess Granville arrived at their residence in Bruton-street, on Wednesday, from Balmoral.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have returned to their residence in St. James's-square, from Knowsley.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Viscountess Beaconsfield have returned to Grosvenor-gate from Hughenden Manor.

Viscount and Viscountess Sydney left Cleveland-square, on Monday, on a visit to the Hon. and Rev. the Dean of Windsor and Mrs. Wellesley, at the Deanery, Windsor.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Blunt, R. F. L., Vicar of Scarborough, to be Prebend of Grindall, York.
Buchanan, J. Harry; Assistant Curate at Rotherfield, Sussex.
Crowther, Francis Riddell; Curate of St. John with St. Martin, Beverley.
Downing, Samuel Penrose; Rector of Sutton Waldron, Dorset.
Dyke, Percival Har; Rector of Compton Abbas, Dorset.
Fish, Ismael; Vicar of Huttons Ambo.
Gale, Isaac Sadler; Vicar of Kingston.
Hey, Canon; Succentor in York Cathedral.
Isaac, W.; Vicar of Dewsbury, Yorkshire.
Jenkins, M. E.; Vicar of Epton.
Jones, Edward Henry; Vicar of Stogumber.
Lawrence, Frederick; Rector of St. Mary Castlegate, York.
Le Maistre, James; Rector of Everingham.
Newman, Rowland; Rector of Luton.
Roach, W. H.; Vicar of Broad Blunsdon, Wiltshire.
Rushton, J. A.; Curate of Bishopthorpe.
Sewell, T. W.; Vicar of Ravenfield.
Sharrock, W. R.; Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, North Ormesby.
Smith, Richard; Rector of Dalby.
Thomas, David; Vicar of Garsington, near Wheatley.

The annual festival of the charity children, at St. Paul's Cathedral, took place on Thursday. There was a full choral service, and a sermon by the Bishop of Norwich.

Two more City churches are about to be removed, under the Bishop of London's Act—All Hallows Staining and St. Mildred's, Poultry.

On Sunday morning the Bishop of London held a general ordination at St. Paul's Cathedral. There was a full choral service—the sermon being preached by the Rev. Dr. Hessey.

The dilapidated chapel-of-ease at Buttercrambe, which is in the parish of Bossall, Yorkshire, is about to be rebuilt, through the liberality of the Rev. Bolton Simpson, the Rector; Mr. H. Darley, of Aldby Park; and other friends.

The foundation-stone of a new church, to be called St. Stephen's and All Martyrs', was laid, yesterday week, at Lower Moor, Oldham, by Mr. Alderman Rye. The site has been given by Mr. Joseph Jones.

The Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital have given a valuable site for the erection of a new church at Homerton, where, with a population of about 12,000, there is at present but one church.

The Bishop of Worcester began his visitations on Tuesday, and in the course of his charge said he had consecrated twenty-three new churches in the diocese in the last three years. The same period had also witnessed the completion of the repair and enlargement of a large number of other churches.

The English church at Wiesbaden, on behalf of which the Bishop of London made an appeal some months ago for assistance towards replacing the church furniture and vestments which had been stolen, has lately received a beautiful service of communion plate from her Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Germany. The Marquis of Hartington has also presented a handsome silver paten.

On the eastern side of Mount's Bay, Cornwall, nestling snugly behind a huge cliff, and protected on all sides by high lands, with its foundation just above high-water mark, stands Gunwalloe Church, which was reopened on Monday. The sacred edifice is one of the oldest churches in Cornwall, and its peculiar situation has been assigned to various causes, the one generally believed being that it was erected by some wealthy person who was wrecked on the terrible coast adjacent in gratitude to God for saving life.

The first diocesan conference for the diocese of Peterborough was held on Thursday and Friday, last week, in Peterborough, under the presidency of the Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Magee. The conference held its sittings at the Drill-hall. On Thursday morning the Bishop delivered an inaugural address, and laid down the principles of the constitution of the conference. The afternoon session commenced at three o'clock, the subject for discussion being, "Is it desirable that parochial councils should be established by law in every parish; and, if so, in whom should the right of electing the members of such councils be vested?" On Friday the subject of religious education was discussed.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Encomia or Commemoration will take place on Wednesday next, in the Sheldonian Theatre.

In a Convocation held on Tuesday the degree of D.C.L. was conferred by diploma on Dr. John Joseph Ignatius von Döllinger, of the University of Munich. The degree was advocated in an elegant Latin speech by Professor Liddon, who expressed a hope that it would be carried unanimously. It was, however, opposed by Mr. Rogers, of Magdalen Hall, and the Principal of St. Mary Hall, who thought the present time inopportune. On a division, the degree was carried by 65 votes against 16: majority, 49.

The examiners in the Final Classical School have issued the

subjoined class list:—Class 1—J. A. Farrer, Balliol; J. F. Gibson, New College; J. R. Illingworth, Corpus Christi; J. S. Leadam, University; R. G. Tutton, Balliol; E. Wallace, Lincoln. Class 2—W. D. Allen, Magdalen; E. V. Hodge, Balliol; G. M. Jameson, Christ Church; F. C. Mills, University; C. J. Thompson, Magdalen Hall. Class 3—E. P. Arnold, Balliol; F. A. Gregory, Corpus Christi; T. G. J. Heathcote, Worcester; W. Humphrys, New College; R. G. M. Pope, Worcester; E. Wilkinson, Merton. Class 4—H. K. Cook, Trinity; C. A. G. Cuttwell, University; W. G. Fisher, Merton; H. E. Wetherall, Brasenose.

The Chancellor's prizes have been awarded to the following: Latin Essay, to Mr. F. D. Morice, Fellow of Queen's. The English Essay was not awarded. Latin Verse, to Mr. F. Paget, Junior Student of Christ Church.

The prize for the Newdegate Prize Poem in English heroic verse has been awarded to Mr. W. H. Mallock, of Balliol.

The Ellerton Theological Essay prize has been adjudged to Mr. D. M. Berry (Demy), Magdalen.

The Gaisford Prize for Greek Verse has been awarded to E. B. Nicholson, Scholar of Trinity; and for Greek Prose to G. E. Jeans, Scholar of Pembroke. Proxime accessit—W. S. Gibson, Exhibitioner of Balliol. The Examiners also report the exercise of E. B. Nicholson, Scholar of Trinity, as deserving of honourable mention.

The Stanhope Historical Essay Prize has been awarded to H. W. Roscoe, Scholar of Corpus. Proxime accessit—A. H. Higgs, Scholar, and J. M. Brown, Exhibitioner, of Balliol.

The Rev. Wharton B. Marriott, late Fellow of Exeter, has been elected Grinfield Lecturer on the Septuagint Version of the Hebrew Scriptures.

An Exhibition at Keble of the annual value of £60, and tenable for three years, called the "Isaac Williams (Memorial) Exhibition," has been awarded to W. S. Dixon, Exhibitioner; proxime accessit, W. L. Ashmead-Bartlett. An Exhibition of £40, tenable for three years, has been awarded to Ambrose Heygate, from Winchester College. Prizes of the value of £20 each have been awarded by the college to Messrs. H. R. Heatley and E. G. Thatcher for the excellence of their work done in the examination for the exhibition.

The sum of £1275 has been raised by voluntary contributions for the purpose of establishing a prize in memory of the late Professor Conington. It is proposed that the prize, which has for its object the encouragement of mature classical learning among graduates of the University, shall be offered once in every three years for a dissertation to be written either in English or Latin, at the option of the writer, on some subject appertaining to classical learning.

Two Tancred law studentships at Lincoln's Inn have been conferred on H. Y. Stanger, scholar of Lincoln, Oxon, and J. S. Fox, scholar of University, Oxon. These studentships are of the value of £100 per annum, and each student may hold his studentship until he shall have become a barrister-at-law of Lincoln's Inn, and for three years afterwards only.

The Examiners in the School of Law and Modern History have issued the subjoined class list:—Class 1—E. A. Bartlett, Christ Church; C. G. Buller, Christ Church; H. J. Dale, New; C. S. Devas, Balliol; W. P. Smith, New. Class 2—F. K. Y. Aglionby, Queen's; E. A. Bonner-Maurice, New. Class 3—G. K. Courthope, Wadham; R. T. Davidson, Trinity; T. G. Duff, Trinity; C. E. Graham-Jones, Queen's; W. O. Massingberd, Magdalen; F. E. H. Payne, St. John's; D. F. Ranking, Magdalen Hall; R. Walters, University. Class 4—A. N. Colley, Christ Church; G. J. Courthope, Christ Church; H. Thornber, Queen's.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Theological Examinations Syndicate has issued an important report. It proposes to raise the theological tripos to a level of dignity with the other triposes, by allowing men to take the degree of Bachelor of Arts on the strength of passing in theological honours.

The Sheepshanks Astronomical Exhibition at Trinity has been awarded to Horace Lamb, Scholar of the college.

The Syndicate appointed to confer with masters of schools respecting the examination of schools by the University has reported in favour of the arduous task proposed by the master of the "first-grade" schools. A considerable number of schools have for some years been officially examined by the Syndicate which conducts the local examinations. Last year upwards of 1800 boys and girls were examined thus in whole schools, in addition to the 2600 examined in the local examinations. This year the number will be very much larger.

June 4 falling this year on a Sunday, the "Speech Day" at Eton College was held on Saturday, and attracted a large company of visitors, including the Earl of Dartmouth, Earl Nelson, Sir R. B. Harvey, the Recorder of London, Sir J. Lubbock, Colonel Liddell, the Rev. Edward Balston, &c. The usual procession of boats also took place, and was followed by the customary fireworks.

The foundation-stone of a memorial church to the Rev. George Whitfield was laid, on Tuesday, at Gloucester, by Mr. Marling, M.P.

The late Mrs. Charles Maclaren, widow of Charles Maclaren, who was at one time editor of the *Sootsman*, has bequeathed £2500 to found a scholarship connected with the University of Edinburgh, £200 to the Royal Infirmary, and £200 to the United Industrial Schools. The scholarship is to be called "The Charles Maclaren Scholarship."

The Prince of Wales was in the chair, yesterday week, at a festival in Freemasons' Hall on behalf of the Home for Little Boys. He was supported by Prince John of Glücksburg, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchess of Sutherland, Count Andrew Bernstriff, and about 300 other ladies and gentlemen. In proposing the toast of the evening, his Royal Highness said he could speak from experience of the good that had been done by this charity, because he had, with the Princess, visited the institution. The asylum was erected about seven years ago near Tottenham; but as it was thought desirable to move further into the country, about ninety acres of ground were purchased near Farningham, in Kent, and the homes were established there. He then described the education received by the boys, their excellent schooling in such subjects as arithmetic and geography, besides the industrial training, which was a special feature of the institution. He found that they were taught to make clothes, boots, mats, &c.; there were a carpenter's shop, a painter's shop, and a paper-bag shop; they had a printing establishment, a laundry, a bake-house, a garden, a farm; and there were means for teaching the pupils a great variety of other useful occupations, so that they might go forth good and honest young men, capable of gaining their own livelihood, instead of returning to those haunts of vice from which they had been snatched. The cost of the homes was £9000 a year, but he was sorry to say the institution was still £5000 in debt. The subscriptions amounted to £3464, including £150 from the Prince of Wales and £1000 received from Mr. Hanbury and his friends. A concert, conducted by Sir Julius Benedict, followed the dinner.



PARIS, MAY, 1871.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Soon after the House of Commons reassembled after the short Whitsuntide recess it became apparent that a change in the spirit of the Liberal party had taken place. In fact, as a body, members of that creed had rallied to the Government, and had resolved to front the organisation, or league, or whatever it may be called, which had been formed by a section of the Opposition and a small section of the Liberals, principally military M.P.s, to resist the Army Bill and to obstruct the establishment regularly of morning sittings. This antagonistic phalanx was almost the last to observe the reaction amongst the Ministerialists, and early in the sitting on the first day after the recess they cajoled Mr. Walpole into coming forward, in his character as the *vir pietate gravis* of the House, to inquire whether it was intended to have a morning sitting on the following day, and he was merely referred to the ukase which the Prime Minister had uttered on that day week. For some reason or other, cynical people say because Mr. Gladstone was absent, the proceedings went smoothly and pleasantly all night; but at the witching hour of twelve the Opposition had mustered thickly, while the Ministerialists were by no means in force. At the proper moment up rose Colonel Wilson-Patten, the man of all others in the House who commands universal respect, and he too asked, with a touch of irony in his tones, whether it was "really" meant to hold a morning sitting next day? Under other circumstances there would have been a speech three-quarters of an hour long, and a petulant resistance, and division after division till three o'clock; but Mr. Bruce was in command, and, knowing exactly the state of circumstances, he judiciously gave way, and probably for two reasons—firstly, because at that moment the Opposition was too strong; and, secondly, because his having to yield afforded good reason for a stirring appeal for early future support from the Liberals. Curiously enough, Mr. Lowe, of all persons, did, during another smooth-going sitting, a great deal to reintegrate the somewhat scattered Liberal party, for he made a speech on the subject of the reduction of the National Debt so ratiocinative and able in argument, so frank, so conciliatory, and even taking in manner, that he caught universal applause and gained sympathy from the great body of the Liberals.

On Monday night Mr. Gladstone reappeared in his place, his countenance and his languid appearance giving indication of the indisposition from which he had been, and seemingly was still, suffering. It was, perhaps, hoped that for once he would dismiss "Ate from his side," and be less combative personally than his manner generally is, relying more on the steady front and the large numbers which his supporters showed for the combat that was to come than on his individual prowess. For the organised Opposition was gathered in full force, and they were in that sort of chuckling, pre-triumphant mood which suggested the cock-a-hoop demeanour of the French army the night before Agincourt, as described in the play of "Henry V." They had managed to get up a tolerable number of petitions, from odd-sounding, out-of-the-way places, against the Army Bill; and as each of them was presented they, speaking metaphorically, clashed their arms, brandished their swords, and cried out crowingly, "Ah! ah!" Not yet had they appreciated what was palpable to every looker-on, namely—that the Ministerialists were in force in their front, and, in truth on their flank; for, after a renewal of the long, wearisome, reiterating, generalising, irrelevant, soul-deadening, perfunctory, prosy, irritating discussion, for which a by-amendment served only as a peg, when the time came that the military pedants could hold out no longer, and a division was imminent, besides the compact body seated on the Liberal benches, there was gathered at the bar a dark cloud of members of whom the large majority were recognisable as Ministerialists ready to vote straight once more. Of course, by this time the Opposition enumerators had found out that, if a division were taken then, the sort of prestige which the Opposition had obtained, and until then retained, of having cut down the Government majorities to sixteen or so, would be dispersed by a recuperated majority of between eighty and ninety at least, and so the *mot d'ordre* was given, and Sir Percy Herbert, who was the proprietor of the amendment, speaking as it were through his clenched teeth, signified that he would not divide then. All that night the antagonists of the Army Bill put out their utmost obstructive strength; some prosed, some fumed, some were furious. But it was long ere they ventured on a division; and when they did it appeared that—deducting the revolted Liberal military M.P.s and the irreconcilable Radicals, who vote against the Government always, when they vote at all, and of whom Mr. Fawcett and Sir Charles Dilke are types—the normal majority of the Government was re-established.

A crucial test of the solidarity of that majority was immediately, on that same night, brought about. For the second part of the programme of the "League"—that is, the assertion of the rights and privileges of private members against infringement by morning sittings—was solemnly brought forward by Mr. G. Bentinck, whose pallid countenance and general appearance of physical feebleness suggested comparison with that of Lord Ruthven when he rose from his sick bed and donned his armour to assist at the slaying of Rizzio. The reason why was not far to look for; but the discussion was not fierce, as might have been expected though it was protracted. Some of its episodes were not unamusing. For instance, nothing could have been more comico-pathetic than the way in which Colonel Jervis expressed his painful regret at the violation of constitutional and Parliamentary precedent involved in the fixing of a debate on an opposed Bill for a morning sitting on the first day of Ascot. Then, when Mr. R. N. Fowler, with the simplicity which is characteristic of him, confessed that he had never seen a race, there burst forth cries, which were almost sobs, of "Shame! shame!" it being, no doubt, forgotten that, however his appearance may belie it, that gentleman is by origin a member of the Society of Friends. Of course Mr. Gladstone spoke long, but more drearily than angrily; while Mr. Disraeli, contrary to his custom in this kind of strife, adopted a similar strain, suggesting an idea of one of his practical jokes, consisting in an ironical imitation of Mr. Gladstone's style on these occasions. It was soon perceivable that the Opposition had lost heart; for they early forewent the process of pressing division after division in rapid succession, and took to palaver. According to the proverb, when combatants on one side begin to parley they are about to surrender; and so it was now, for a suggestion of compromise came from the Opposition, which was accepted with something like a leer by the Government, who were practically victorious in this, which was to have been a crucial party struggle. This was illustrated next day, when private members, having established their right—of going to Ascot—did not come to attend to the motions of their fellows, for which they had nominally fought, and an early "count-out" ensued—Mr. Glyn sitting unmoved on the Treasury bench and smiling unutterable triumph, and appearances being suspicious of Mr. Gladstone becoming a wilking victim of a "count" for once.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House, on re-assembling last Monday, after the Whitsuntide holidays, engaged in a discussion of the recently-issued War Office regulations relating to enlistment, which were severely criticised by Lord Sandhurst and the Duke of Richmond, and defended by the Field-Marshal Commanding in Chief and Lord Northbrook. During the evening the Archbishop of Canterbury, who appeared greatly improved in health, took his seat in the House. The Canada Bill and the Lunatics (Scotland) Bill were passed through Committee.

On Tuesday the House held a brief sitting, at which the Canada Bill was read the third time and passed.

In reply to a question of the Earl of Lauderdale, on Thursday, whether the preference to be given to men who had been in the Army Reserve for employment in certain departments of the Post Office should not be extended to old seamen and marines, Lord Northbrook said he was informed by the Postmaster-General that the subject was under consideration. A short discussion then arose on the Army service in India—the chief feature in which being the danger as well as the impolicy of sending men in the relief regiments to India who were under twenty years of age.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House occupied the earlier portion of its sitting yesterday week with the discussion of a motion by Mr. White setting forth the inexpediency of providing for the reduction of the National Debt, by an annual charge upon the Imperial revenue, until a considerable diminution had been made in the Customs and Excise duties now levied upon articles of domestic consumption. The motion was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in an able speech, and was subsequently withdrawn. The other subjects discussed on the order for supply, it being private members' night, were the supply of gunpowder in the Government stores and the recent orders of the Privy Council relating to the importation of foreign cattle.

After a long list of questions had been disposed of on Monday, the discussion of the Army Regulation Bill in Committee was resumed by General Herbert, who moved an amendment on the third clause, providing not only that the value of every officer's commission should be paid to him on his leaving the service, or to his representatives upon his death, but that until it was paid the officer should receive interest at the rate of three and a half per cent. This proposal was not only opposed by the Government, but was condemned by Sir George Grey and others as the most extravagant that had ever been submitted to the House, and the debate went so decidedly against it that when dinner-time arrived General Herbert expressed his desire to withdraw his amendment. The supporters of the Ministry would not, however, consent to the adoption of this course, and it was negatived without a division. The debate upon this proposal had been comparatively brief; but when Sir George Jenkinson proposed to allow every officer interest at the rate of 4 per cent upon the regulation price of his commission, the House fell into the old labyrinth of talk. Purchase, retirement, and selection were tossed backwards and forwards, mixed together, disentangled, and remingled, after the old fashion; a considerable time was spent in the discussion of a question which seemed to have been decided by the result of a previous amendment; and more than once successive speakers so materially departed from the real subject under consideration that Mr. Dodson was compelled to recall the attention of the Committee to the amendment before it. The debate continued for nearly three hours and a half. When the question was put not a voice was raised in favour of the amendment, and it was negatived without a division. The Committee did, however, divide upon a proposal by Sir W. Russell to secure to invalided officers, or the representatives of those who should die while serving, the value of their commissions, and this amendment was rejected by a majority of 259 to 191. At twenty minutes past eleven o'clock Colonel Anson moved progress, and, after a conversation which lasted about twenty minutes, the Chairman was allowed to leave the chair. When, in a very full House, Mr. Cardwell proposed to resume the consideration of the bill, at two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. G. H. Bentinck protested, in the interest of private members, against the adoption of such a course, and moved that the Committee should not sit again till Thursday. This counter-proposal led to a good deal of discussion, in the course of which Mr. Gladstone drew loud cheers from his supporters by the declaration that, however the Session may be prolonged, or whatever may be the discomfort, the Government are determined to have the judgment of the House upon the Army Bill and the Ballot Bill. Half an hour after midnight Mr. Collins moved the adjournment of the debate. The discussion lasted another hour, and then the motion for adjournment was rejected by a majority of 245 to 174. Then Mr. Knight moved the adjournment of the House, and the contest thus commenced between the Opposition and the Government was continued for some time through successive divisions, and the House adjourned at a quarter to three o'clock.

A debate took place, on Tuesday, upon the subject of manning the Navy, the discussion being led off by Mr. Graves moving for a Royal Commission to inquire into the subject. Admiral Erskine seconded the motion. After some discussion, Mr. Goschen replied on behalf of the Admiralty. He stated that the number of bluejackets in the service was satisfactory. Sir J. Elphinstone remarked that the ships in commission were under-manned. Mr. Goschen rejoined by flatly contradicting that assertion. The Admiralty had the greatest difficulty in finding ships for the number of men on the books. The First Lord gave some interesting statistics of the strength of the fleet. He stated that we could, if it should become necessary, double our Channel and Mediterranean squadrons at once, without calling for the services of a single additional man. The reserve, he admitted, was not in such a satisfactory state as the Admiralty wished to have it. Mr. Graves withdrew the motion on receiving an assurance that the whole subject was being inquired into by the Admiralty.

The first three hours of the sitting on Wednesday were devoted to a preliminary discussion upon going into Committee on the Burials Bill of Mr. O. Morgan, to which an amendment was moved by Mr. Cawley (himself the author of the Burial Acts Amendment Bill) to postpone the stage for a month. Ultimately the House resolved, by 171 to 100, to go into Committee on the bill. The remainder of the day was spent on the first clause. A motion by Mr. Cawley to strike out the words permitting a burial with or without any other service than that of the Church of England was rejected by 182 to 141; and, on the other hand, a proviso prohibiting clergymen of the Church from varying the present services, which Mr. Cowper-Temple wished to strike out, was retained by a majority of 155 to 141. Mr. J. G. Talbot next proposed to insert a provision that all burial services performed in the churchyards, when not according to a published ritual, shall consist of nothing but prayers and passages of Scripture, but it was negatived by the narrow majority of 2—146 to 144. A further division was taken on the question that the clause stand part of the bill, and this was carried by 149 to 127.

On Thursday a desultory conversation took place respecting the counts-out on the previous Friday and Tuesday. After which the House once more went into Committee upon the Army Regulation Bill.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The expenditure for the relief of the poor in the metropolis last year was £1,466,000.

There was a fine flower and fruit show at the Royal Horticultural Gardens on Wednesday.

Legacies of £500 and £100 have been bequeathed to the Metropolitan Visiting and Relief Association, Regent-street.

The great drill review of 4000 boys by Prince Arthur, in the Royal Horticultural Gardens, is postponed till the 22nd inst.

The tides in the Thames have been very high recently, and low-lying districts on both sides of the river have been flooded.

The site of the Fleet Prison has been selected by the Congregationalists for a spacious hall and public buildings about to be erected by them.

A purse containing 100 gs., subscribed by the ladies and gentlemen engaged at the St. James's Theatre, was recently presented to the manageress, Mrs. John Wood.

On Wednesday the London School Board adopted a resolution providing for the immediate raising of £40,000, to meet expenses in the past and up to March, 1872.

On Wednesday evening the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained her Majesty's Judges and a select company at a banquet in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House.

The biennial Old Pauline dinner will be held this year at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday, the 28th inst. The chair will be taken by the Rev. Jacob Hugo North, M.A., of Brighton.

A performance of school music was given, on Wednesday evening, at the Royal Albert Hall, by the Tonic Sol-Fa Association, with 1500 voices; conductor, Mr. Joseph Proudman.

Last Saturday the ship *Severn* left the Victoria Dock with nearly 400 emigrant, mostly of a very superior class, for Canada. The majority of those on board were sent out by the National Emigration League, and the others by different societies.

An interesting collection of water-colour drawings and sketches, taken on the spot by Mr. Nicholas Chevalier, during a residence of nearly two years in the islands of New Zealand, is now on view in the picture gallery of the Crystal Palace.

The Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers will take part with the regular troops in a divisional field-day, to be held at Aldershot, on the 16th inst. The Queen's, Scottish, Inns of Court, and 19th Middlesex Volunteers will also be brigaded with the Scots Fusiliers at Wimbledon on July 1.

Last Saturday night the rooms of the Burlington Fine-Arts Club, in Savile-row, were crowded by the members, well-known collectors and amateurs, and many ladies and friends, assembled with the view to inspect a large collection of drawings in water colours.

The weekly returns of metropolitan pauperism continue to show a decrease, compared with the corresponding periods of previous years. Last week's return gives the total number of paupers as 126,728, of whom 33,239 were indoor and 93,489 outdoor paupers. The number of vagrants relieved was 1356, of whom 901 were men, 358 women, and 97 children.

The thirty-third anniversary dinner in aid of the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, at 315, Oxford-street, was held, on Monday evening, at Willis's Rooms, under the chairmanship of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the president of the hospital. There are 2000 under treatment and 160 waiting for admission. A list of subscriptions exceeding £1000 was announced.

The remains of Ugo Foscolo, the celebrated Italian poet and patriot, were, on Wednesday, disinterred at Chiswick churchyard, in the presence of the Italian Minister and a number of distinguished Italians, for the purpose of being removed to Italy, to be reinterred in the church of La Santa Croce, at Florence. Although the body has been under ground forty-four years the features were still intact.

In the metropolis 1992 births and 1393 deaths were registered last week—the former having been 247 below, and the latter 20 above, the average. Zymotic diseases caused 400 deaths, including 229 from smallpox, 16 from measles, 25 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 28 from whooping-cough, 43 from different forms of fever, and 20 from diarrhoea. The deaths from smallpox were 28 less than last week.

Pursuant to a numerously-signed requisition, the Lord Mayor held a meeting of the citizens, on Tuesday, in the Guildhall, in support of the Permissive Prohibitory Sale of Liquors Bill. A resolution in favour of the bill having been proposed, Alderman Gibbons moved an amendment condemnatory of the principles of Sir W. Lawson's bill, and also of the Licensing Bill of the Government. The amendment was lost by a small majority, and the resolution carried.

At a special meeting of the Court of Common Council, on Tuesday—the Lord Mayor presiding—a report was brought up from the Bridge-House committee stating that an action had been brought against the Corporation by the contractors for the new bridge at Blackfriars. It appeared that Messrs. Thorn's tender for the bridge was accepted, the amount being £269,045, and that amount had been paid, with about £50,000 for extras; but the contractors claimed over £100,000 in addition to that. After a long discussion, the matter was referred to the committee to act as they might think advisable in opposition to the claim.

The educational lectures delivered at the London Institution, during the past session, by Professor Huxley, Dr. Odling, and Mr. R. A. Proctor, were followed by examinations; and on Wednesday the prizes and certificates obtained by the students were distributed by Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., the president of the institution. In chemistry, the first prize was awarded to Frederick Garrett, and the second prize to A. J. Richardson. In biology, Miss Dora Harris gained the first prize, while A. Percy Lloyd and Miss F. L. Tolmé obtained second prizes. In astronomy, the first prize was gained by A. J. Wallis, and second prizes fell to Miss Annie Piper and Edward Garrett.

At the last meeting of the Chemical Society—Professor Frankland, F.R.S., President, in the chair—the following gentlemen were elected Fellows:—H. Adrian, H. Durham, G. Martineau, E. Neison. Dr. Debus, F.R.S., delivered a lecture on Ozone. The lecturer discussed the two questions—first, why ozone is considered to be an allotropic modification of oxygen; second, whether there are reasons to assume the existence of two allotropic modifications of oxygen; and concluded with a review of some of the characteristic properties of ozone.—At the next meeting, on the 15th inst., Sir B. C. Brodie will read a paper "On an experimental inquiry as to the action of electricity upon oxygen."

MUSIC.

At Her Majesty's Opera several singers new to London audiences have appeared since our last week's record was in type. On Thursday week "Faust" brought forward Mlle. Pauline Canissa as Margherita, M. Capoul as Faust, and Signor Rives as Mefistofele. The lady is a sudden importation from the United States, where she is said to have recently met with success. In her performance as the heroine of Gounod's opera Mlle. Canissa failed to justify her appearance in a part of such importance, and one associated with so many great singers. The impression throughout was far from favourable. Neither in voice nor execution, in style either of singing nor acting, did Mlle. Canissa seem to possess the requisite attributes for such a position as that in which she appeared; and unless her powers were disguised by her evident nervousness, or by illness (for which, however, no apology was offered), it must be in some less ambitious effort, if in any, that the lady can hope to sustain a place in a first-rate opera company. M. Capoul (who has been, held in high esteem at the Paris Opéra Comique) gained a great and legitimate success, especially in the love music of the garden scene; his delivery of the cavatina "Salve dimora" having called forth enthusiastic applause, which necessitated a repetition. His voice is an agreeable tenor, scarcely powerful enough for the most heroic and declamatory of operatic characters, but fully sufficient for the part in which he appeared. His performance throughout, vocal and dramatic, evidenced that thorough training which appertains to French artists. Some degree of anxiety, inseparable from a first appearance before a strange audience, may sufficiently account for a little occasional straining of expression and attitude. This will doubtless disappear with the certainty of success and familiarity with his new locale. Signor Rives was a somewhat spasmodic and angular representative of Mefistofele. Of his vocal powers it would be unfair to judge until he is free from the severe cold for which a printed apology was issued on Thursday. Signor Moriame, as Valentine, confirmed the good opinion already expressed of him in his other performances.

On Saturday M. Belval made a successful first appearance at the Drury-Lane Opera as Bertram, in "Robert le Diable." The singer comes from the Paris Grand Opera, where he has been held in good esteem. He has a powerful and extensive bass voice, commanding a range of two octaves. The very resonant quality of his voice was more successfully displayed in passages of impressive declamation than in those of florid execution. In the cavern scene, and in the "invocation" in the ruined cloisters, M. Belval created a very favourable impression, and was received with much applause. Of his powers and qualifications we shall soon be called on to speak again, as he is announced to appear shortly as Marcel, in "Les Huguenots." The other principal features in Saturday's cast of "Robert le Diable" were repetitions of well-known performances, with the exception of Signor Nicolini's appearance as the hero, for the first time here. The singing of this gentleman maintained the good impression which he had previously made. He gave the principal solos, especially those in the introduction and finale to the first act, with much effective declamation; the chief defect in his performance having been some want of dignity of bearing in his personation of the Norman knight. The Alice of Mlle. Titiens and the Princess of Mlle. Ilma di Murska are well known for the merits, vocal and dramatic, displayed in each case. The airs for the former—"Vanne, vanne," and "Nel lasciar la Normandia"—and those for the latter—"In vano," and "Roberto, O tu che adoro"—were delivered with the same excellence as in many previous instances, the last-named piece having been, as usual, encored; another repetition having been the unaccompanied trio in the cavern scene. The part of the principal nun, Elena, in the unholy cloister revels, was acted by Mlle. Fioretti, who displayed some very clever dancing. The opera was very effectively given throughout—Sir M. Costa having presided, as usual.

The recent performances at the Royal Italian Opera have all been repetitions of works given as previously noticed—the revival of Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine," promised for Saturday last, having been postponed to Friday (yesterday). Of this, as of the first performance this season of "L'Etoile du Nord" and "Un Ballo in Maschera" announced respectively for Thursday and Saturday (to-night), we must speak next week.

The annual concert of Mr. Benedict was for thirty-four years one of the special attractions of the London season; and the thirty-fifth occasion, last week, when Sir Julius Benedict, under his new title, invited his friends to a new locality—the Floral Hall—proved no exception to the rule of the past. The bright and cheerful adjunct to the Royal Italian Opera House was filled with a brilliant audience, many of whom remained until nearly the end of a programme that lasted four hours. To give a detailed description of a selection of nearly forty pieces, and of the performances of about as many executants, would be beyond our limits. Many features were new and some were familiar—all having proved successful. Madame Adelina Patti was encored in the soprano air, "I mourn as a dove," from Sir J. Benedict's oratorio "St. Peter," and substituted for it "The Rose of Erin." Most of the other eminent singers of the Royal Italian Opera company contributed to the performances, besides several well-known concert vocalists. Mlle. Grossi made a very successful first appearance, and was encored in the aria "O zittre nicht," from Mozart's "Zauberflöte"; a new duet for two pianos, expressly composed for the occasion by Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, and finely played by him and Sir J. Benedict; an andante by the latter gentleman, and an adaptation of a mazurka of Chopin, by the same hand, for three pianos, performed by Madame Goddard, Mr. F. Cowen, and Sir J. Benedict; the fantasia, "Erin," by the latter, brilliantly played by the lady just named; and a violin solo, finely executed by Madame Norman-Néruda, were all effective displays. Several new vocal pieces were introduced, including M. Gounod's song, "Oh, that we two were Maying," composed for, and charmingly sung by, Mrs. Weldon, with the special features of viola and harmonium obbligati (MM. Van Waefelghem and Pittman). Sir J. Benedict, M. Gounod, and Mr. W. G. Cusins were among the eight conductors named in the programme.

Signor Ardit's concert took place, on Friday afternoon, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The programme was not quite so long as that of Sir J. Benedict, but was yet far beyond the usual dimensions. Twenty solo vocalists were named, including Mesdames Corani, Cora di Wilhorst, and Patey; Mlle. Colombo, Signori Gardoni and Delle Sedie, and Mr. Santley. Mlle. Alvina Valeria (a pupil of Signor Ardit) made a very successful first appearance, was much applauded in each of her efforts, and was encored in the bravura air "Gl'angui d'inferno," from Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico." Another début was that of Mlle. Camilla Urso, a lady violinist, who executed with great brilliancy the first movement of Mendelssohn's concerto. Mlle. Alma Hollaender, a young pianist from Berlin, displayed great powers of mechanism in her performance of Liszt's difficult "Hungarian Rhapsody;" another effective pianoforte performance having been that of Signor

Tito Mattei, in a fantasia of his own on themes from "I Puritani." A prominent feature in the programme was a copious selection, including several of the principal pieces, from Wagner's opera, "Lohengrin," skilfully arranged for full orchestra and solo instruments by Signor Ardit. In this performance MM. Svendsen (flute), Barret (oboe), Tyler (clarinet), Hutchings (bassoon), H. Reynolds (cornet), and Phasey (ophicleide), particularly distinguished themselves. The reception of Signor Ardit, on taking his place as conductor, proved the justly high estimation in which he is held for his skill and energy as an orchestral director as displayed in many past seasons at Her Majesty's Theatre, and afterwards (until this year) at the Drury-Lane Opera.

A very cleverly-written mass was brought forward, last week, at St. James's Hall, at the concert of its composer, Mr. W. Crowther Alwyn, who has chosen as his model the fluent and melodious style of the masses of Haydn and Mozart. The merits of Mr. Alwyn's work lie rather in his handling of the orchestral details than in any new or striking train of thought. The mass opens pleasantly with a flowing Kyrie; of the other movements the most effective was the "quoniam," which would evidently have been acceptable a second time. The occasional slight indications of fugal writing are transient and disappointing, while the "Sanctus" for eight-part chorus shows considerable skill in the conduct of elaborate vocal harmony. The solos were generally well sung by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Rebecca Jewell, Mr. F. Walker, and Mr. L. Thomas, and a full band and chorus were engaged. The performance was conducted by Mr. Manns. The mass was preceded by the overture to "St. Paul" and followed by a short miscellaneous selection which included a MS. capriccio for the pianoforte, composed and played by Mr. Alwyn, and some clever singing by Misses Sophie and Francesca Ferrari and Miss R. Jewell.

The Sacred Harmonic Society gave a performance of Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" ("Hymn of Praise") and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" at the Royal Albert Hall, last week, conducted by Sir Michael Costa, and with other features similar to those for so many years associated with the concerts hitherto given by the society at Exeter Hall. The solo singers were Mesdames Sinico and Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Signor Agnesi. The latter gentleman confirmed the favourable impression which he recently made by his reappearance at Drury-Lane.

The sixth concert of the Philharmonic Society took place on Monday, when the selection, although of high interest and value, presented little calling for special comment. The overture to "Cymbeline," by Mr. Cipriani Potter, is the work of one of England's best and most honourable musicians. The good influence exercised by Mr. Potter on musical art in this country cannot be too highly estimated. As a young man, nearly half a century ago, his enthusiastic admiration for the then unappreciated Beethoven caused him to suspend his London career in order to place himself near the great composer, many of whose works were first introduced into England by Mr. Potter, as was also much of the pianoforte music of Mozart. As a classical pianist; an admirable teacher, practical and theoretical; a master of orchestra writing, and a musician of pure taste and high aspirations, Mr. Potter has earned and gained an enviable reputation. As principal, for many years, of the Royal Academy of Music, that institution is indebted to Mr. Potter for most of the good that it has achieved. It was pleasant to witness the enthusiastic reception of his overture—one of many works of his that have been too long ignored—and of the composer, who was called forward at its conclusion. The other orchestral works were Mozart's symphony in G minor, Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony, and Weber's overture to "Euryanthe." Signor Sivioli gave a brilliant performance of Paganini's elaborate and difficult violin "Concerto del Campanella;" and vocal pieces were contributed by Mlle. Sinico and Madame Trebelli-Bettini, the former lady in sudden substitution for Mlle. Titiens, absent from indisposition.

Mr. Ganz's morning concert—held at St. James's Hall, on Monday—was an entertainment of the monster order, with a programme of upwards of thirty pieces; and a list of nearly as many performers in addition to the concert giver, whose skill as a pianist was effectively displayed in several instances. Some of the most eminent singers of the day were among the vocalists, several of whom and of the pieces were the same as at the recent concerts of Sir J. Benedict and Signor Ardit.

Among the many recent concerts may be mentioned those of the two well-known professors of the pianoforte, Mr. Brinley Richards and Mr. Walter Macfarren—the latter the last of a series of three matinées. In each case the playing of the concert-giver was a prominent feature.

The joint concert of the brothers L. and A. Ries—the first, a skilful violinist, the other a clever pianist—took place, on Saturday, at the Hanover-square Rooms.

THE THEATRES.

The English public have been hitherto slow, perhaps, to recognise the dramatic advantage of having the presence amongst us of the best French artistes; but they are now apparently awakened to its importance, and determined to avail themselves of the opportunity. The Opéra Comique was crowded, on Monday, to witness the representation of "Mercadet," by M. Honoré de Balzac, a play well known by the translation of Mr. G. H. Lewes, and Mr. Charles Mathews's performance of Mr. Affable Hawk, in "The Game of Speculation." With a cast including such artistes as MM. Gôt, Delaunay, Coquetin, Fèvre, Talbot, Chéry, and Garraud, the piece could not but go well. M. Bressant and Madame Favart appeared also in a little comédie or romance entitled "Un Cas de Conscience." M. Gôt's conception of the character of Mercadet is very different from that of M. Mathews. He is not a selfish speculator, delighting in the management and accidents of a life devoted to gain, but a genuine man, solicitous for the welfare of his family and inspired by good motives. There is therefore an earnestness about it which elevates it to a far higher level; and we think this was appreciated by the audience, which was highly fashionable and intelligent, as well as large.

The management at the Lyceum has been active in producing pieces. M. Sardou's "Les Pommes du Voisin" is a comedy, the spirit and form of which border somewhat on farce. Larosière, played admirably by M. Grenier, is an advocate of amorous propensities, who is daily expecting the appointment of assistant judge. Meeting with the runaway wife of a bourgeois, who has made her a respectable woman without changing her disposition, he gets, in consequence of his flirtations with her, into very ridiculous situations. Just about to be promoted to the bench, he nevertheless incurs nearly all the penalties of the criminal code, and the danger of almost twenty years' imprisonment. The piece goes with a swiftness and a sureness of aim which keep the audience in a state of constant excitement.

Mr. W. H. Stephenson, chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, has been appointed a Civil Companion of the Bath.

MADEMOISELLE MARIMON.

A Portrait of Marie Marimon, the lady who made her first appearance in London five weeks since at Her Majesty's Opera, in Drury-Lane Theatre, is engraved for this Number of our Journal. She has performed the part of Amina, in "La Sonnambula," six times upon that stage, and next Tuesday she is to appear as Marie, in "La Figlia del Reggimento." Our chronicler and critic of musical art and the lyrical drama, in noticing her first performance in this country, expressed his opinion that it fully justified the reputation she had gained at Paris and Brussels. He commended "her natural grace of manner, the utter absence of all effort at meretricious display, and of those *ad captandum* artifices by which the general public is sometimes deceived." Of her gifts as a vocalist he spoke with high praise, saying that "her voice, in quality, is purity itself, with great capacity for the expression of all that is gentle and tender, either in gladness or in pathos; while it is endowed also with considerable brilliancy and power of bravura singing." This judgment is confirmed by the experience of her continued success, which will no doubt be renewed when she is seen and heard in other favourite and suitable operatic parts.

The Portrait of Mlle. Marimon is drawn from a portrait by M. Reutlinger, of Paris.

THE FARM.

It was arranged at the monthly council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, on Wednesday last, that the preliminary trials of steam-cultivation machinery shall take place at Barnhurst, near Wolverhampton, on June 26; but the final trials of the selected implements will be made on some strong land of Mr. Darlington, near Stafford. Mr. Torr's motion, that "when the trials of the implements are not held in the show-yard, one half the expense of providing trial-fields shall in future be borne by the society," was carried. The arrangements for the railway companies to issue tickets admitting the public to the Wolverhampton show were rejected. A consulting botanist, at a salary of £100 a year, is to be appointed to the society, and the Royal Veterinary College grant is still under discussion.

Much agitation still exists on the working of the veterinary department of the Privy Council in regard to the importation of foreign cattle. Mr. Read's motion in the House for a Select Committee to inquire into its cost and working was considered by Mr. Forster not established, and it ended in the House being counted out. Meetings have been held in the southern counties concerning the importation of animals from Holland suffering from lung disease. According to the *Veterinarian*, the rinderpest is still raging in the north of France, and an importation of Russian cattle has recently been made from the very districts whence the plague came in 1865. As the germs of the disease are very difficult to detect, a closer scrutiny ought certainly to be made at the ports, and animals should not be permitted to enter the metropolitan market nor to be transported through the country. Never were live stock and animal food scarcer and dearer than at present, and the outbreak of disease would be nothing short of a national calamity, more especially as cattle and sheep are just now making a good return, agricultural produce for the last three years doing very little if anything towards rent-paying.

A letter has been addressed to the Lincolnshire Farmers' Association, by Mr. W. Little, of Heckington Hall, recommending farmers' sons to be educated in the knowledge of the simple elements of agricultural chemistry, that they may more thoroughly understand the composition of artificial manures and chemical analysis. The subject has arisen through the continual impositions that are discovered among the manures sold by manufacturers and large firms. Mr. Little purposes to found laboratories by subscriptions, and the pupils' fees would in the end pay for qualified teachers, and make the establishments self-supporting.

Sheep sales and lettings are now being fixed. The late Mr. Farquharson's flocks of Southdowns are to be sold at Langton on June 14. The great feature of the present sale was the working Devon Oxen, twenty pairs of which made nearly 1000 gs. On the 29th inst. the celebrated Merton flock, bred by the late Lord Walsingham, comes to the hammer in Norfolk, and the late Mr. Attwick Pinnix's sheep are to be sold at the end of August. Mr. Hugh Aylmer's long-wools are to be let at West Dereham Abbey, July 27, and Mr. T. Brown's Norfolk Cotswolds on Aug. 3. The Cotswold Ram fixtures are—Mr. W. Lane's July 20, Mr. R. Garne's July 21, and Mr. James Walker's July 25.

The death of Mr. Bramston, of Skreens, and of Mr. Sam. Jonas, of Chrishall, has shorn Essex of two important agricultural authorities. Both were trustees of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and Mr. Bramston was for many years a good authority in the House of Commons. He was a great encourager of agriculture and improvements, and kept a herd of shorthorns and a flock of Southdowns near Chelmsford; they were the earliest pure-bred cattle in the district, the stock of which they greatly improved; and as magistrate, deputy lieutenant, or chairman of meetings he was very popular. One of his great traits was the excellent management of accounts. Mr. Jonas farmed largely at Ickleton, and wrote quite a model paper on the farming of Cambridgeshire. In 1857 he took about 3000 acres of barren land at Chrishall Grange, which, by judicious management and outlay of capital, has been worked into one of the finest farms in the country. He wrote extensively on several agricultural topics, until quite recently, and was instrumental in establishing the Saffron Walden society and Farmers' Insurance Company. He died in his sixty-ninth year. Mr. R. Eastwood, of Thorneyholme, whose decease was noticed last week in our "National Sports," deserves mention here. He was Colonel Towneley's confidential agent, and had the management of large estates in Lancashire and Yorkshire, upon which great improvements were effected. As a fine judge of stock of all kind he stood pre-eminent, and it was his small herd and judgment which founded the Towneley herd. He was intimately acquainted with all the great breeders of past days. The best proof of his judgment was the recent sale of his entire herd of shorthorns, a month before his death, at Whitewell, which realised £2721 12s.; or £181 8s. 9d. each—being the highest average on record.

Miss Goodford, daughter of the Provost of Eton, laid the foundation-stone of a hospital at Yeovil last week.

On Wednesday afternoon the jute-spinning mill belonging to Messrs. R. and J. Nichol, Ward-road, Dundee, was consumed by fire. About 350 people will be thrown out of employment.

A War-Office return shows that last year sixty gentlemen were appointed by purchase to regiments as cornets and ensigns. They paid £38,430 for their commissions.

There has been great excitement in Bilston over the election of a Rector, and the proceedings on the nomination day were conducted in quite as wild and warm a fashion as though they arose out of a mere political contest.



CAPTIVE INSURGENTS OF BELLEVILLE GUARDED IN THE PARC DES BUTTES CHAUMONT.



BURNING OF THE HOTEL DE VILLE, PARIS.



A STREET INCIDENT IN PARIS.

BOOKS FOR THE COUNTRY

Edward Shipley, alias Brundnell, a hawkster attending Northampton Market, has been apprehended on a charge of being concerned in the murder of a Huntingdon policeman thirty years ago.

MADAME LEON BOUTARD, from Paris
(ELEGANCE of the HANDS and the FEET), begs to
inform her clients that she is in town for the season.
Address, 10, Charlotte-street, Portland-place.

The New American Double-Wall Ice-Water Pitchers
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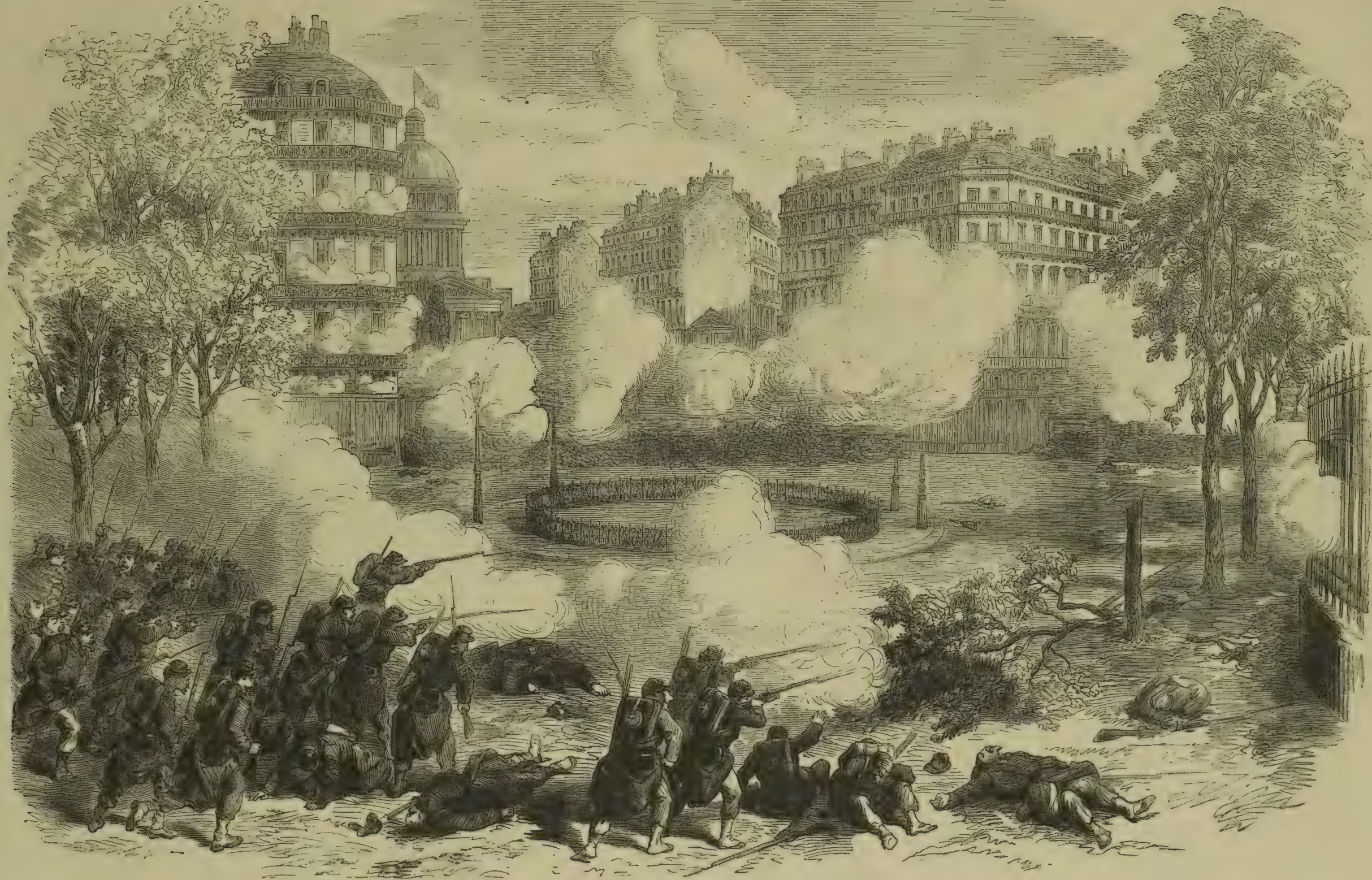
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ATTACK ON THE BARRICADES AT THE PANTHEON, PARIS.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

We are all excommunicated! The London friends of the late Commune have held a meeting, and have resolved that "the Versailles Government have outraged humanity; that the Germans, having assisted in the subjugation of the revolution, have placed themselves out of the pale of civilisation; and that the other Governments of Europe, having failed to remonstrate, have become accessories to the crime." The sentence has gone forth, and everybody in Europe is denounced, except a knot of priggish artisans who meet in Leather-lane and their followers. Of course, those who do not at once put down Governments that are accessories to crime share their guilt. Well, Leather-lane having condemned Europe, what next? Is the decree to be carried out in any way, or is Europe to consider herself sufficiently punished in having been thus branded by the patriots who select nearly the dirtiest lane in London as their rendezvous? These may seem idle questions; but the London Communists may be what a laughing magistrate recently called two little boy-sinners—"most desperate chaps." For it has been apprehended that the Irish Catholics in this city may not be favourably disposed towards sympathisers with the murderers of the Archbishop of Paris and the other slaughtered priests, and may move amendments of a vigorous nature if public sympathy with the assassins be expressed. Against this terror a very valiant British republican protests outrageously, declaring that he would hold a sympathetic gathering, though the consequence should be a "general massacre." Those who can display such splendid—let me say such terrific—valour may intend to read Europe a severe lesson. However, we have alternatives. We can humble ourselves before Leather-lane, which, perhaps, may be merciful; or we can send a large subscription to Colney-Hatch Asylum, which, perhaps, may need a new wing, as it has clearly not received some who should be its inmates.

"In truth he was a noble fellow, Johnson," wrote Lord Byron. We may well quote the line this week, only happily we have not to speak in the preterite tense of a noble fellow, for the Johnson who has distinguished himself by a daring deed with a good object is among us safe and sound, though those who saw the act hardly believed that they should see him again alive. J. B. Johnson, of Leeds, was on London Bridge yesterday week when he saw a gentleman fall from a Greenwich boat into the water. Johnson sprang to the parapet of the bridge, kicked off his shoes, and darted down, some 40 ft., into the river, and then rising, *gurgite vasto*, swam to the drowning gentleman and saved him. Probably Johnson is the only man in London who does not think the feat heroic.

Doings at Eton have recalled old days to several writers, and one of them has given some reminiscences of the *Montem*, now so much a thing of the past that probably most people do not know that the name came from the cry *ad montem*!—"To the hill!" Long before this highway ceremonial was abolished (look into "Coningsby" if you want to understand what it was like at its best), satirists and also indignant parties, of whom there is always a good crop in England, had been labouring to write it down. There cling in my memory some verses which I must have read in extreme youth, for I do not remember the author nor even the sort of book in which I found them. They were addressed to parents, and were directed against public-school education generally, and the vices of Eton boys in particular, and the end was this:—

Lastly, if for recreation,
You should wish him to let fly
Bullets, without detonation,
Into shops as he goes by.
Artless darling, should you want him
Taught to beg and rob by rule,
Let him try an Eton *Montem*,
Send him to a public school.

We have a picked corps of French actors over here, with all their high-art accomplishments, and also their classical traditions. We have the best pieces of the French stage superbly acted. But English playgoers have but slowly attained to such knowledge of the facts as has induced the theatre to be well attended. The knowledge has come at last, and now these performances are the feature of the season, and London is learning what acting means. But that the progress of the discovery has been tardy seems to me to justify what an eminent English dramatist wrote some months back—namely, that the public require to be dragged into a theatre. The system of vulgar puffing which so offends us daily would seem to be really necessary. Nothing of the kind was tried in the case of these French artists, and so folk were not at first attracted. But there is another thing to be noticed. It is the coarse English custom, when an opera or a play is coming to a conclusion, for people to rise up, for the ladies to be shawling, and the men to be preparing for exit. It appears to be impossible to cure the British of these bad manners, and even members of the composed and serene upper classes yield to the absolute necessity of a struggle to get out of the house before somebody else. "Mercedet" was played the other night, and the celebrated situation at the end (where the knot is suddenly cut and there is a bit of very fine acting by M. Gôt) was gone through with folk moving about and getting away. Those who lost the effect deserved to lose it, but it is hard upon people who wish to see acting that they should be disturbed by those who fancy it a matter of supreme importance that they should be five minutes sooner out than they would be did they behave with courtesy to the artists.

We all, of course, obey the desire of Chief Justice Bovill that there should be no remark upon the Tichborne case until it is over. But there is no harm, for there can be no influence upon the jury, in noticing the high comedy that goes on between the advocates. The *Times* speaks of the "withering sarcasm" of the Solicitor-General; but there is plenty of by-play that must considerably enliven an investigation which, until within the last day or two, was rather deficient in interest except to the parties concerned. When the thrust has been given, the Judge has expressed a hope that the remark will be withdrawn. The great counsel who made it declines to withdraw it. The other great counsel does not care whether his friend withdraws it or not. One intimates that an interruption is deftly interposed at the moment a point is about to be made; the other loftily disclaims any such idea, but is not the less resolved to protest against an irregularity. The Solicitor-General promised that he would "be as disagreeable as possible," and probably the party menaced thinks that Sir John Coleridge has about kept his word. The jury seems to be a high-class one, but has possibly been amused with these amenities. The case, however, has as I wrote reached a point of so much gravity that the accomplished antagonists will doubtless feel that the time for sword-play has gone by. When it shall be over, a full and correct report, with notes showing what links in the chain of evidence each effort was intended to sever or to weld, will make a name for some acute young barrister. One of the chess-problems in this Journal should be his model.

THE CIVIL WAR IN PARIS.

Our Special Artist in Paris, with the aid of several French artists, has supplied a large number of sketches of the terrible scenes that have occurred in the final conflict between the insurgents of the Red Republican faction (the Communists, as they are more briefly called) and the troops of the regular army, serving the Government of the National Assembly at Versailles. The fighting at the street barricades, renewed day after day, from one end of Paris to the other; the burning of several palaces, Government offices, theatres, and other public buildings; the shooting of some hundreds of prisoners, taken in the act of murder or of arson; and the removal of many thousands more, destined, probably, to a long penal transportation, are the chief incidents of the week before last. These are the effects of what Tennyson, in his "In Memoriam," has called "the red fool-fury of the Seine;" of that spirit of mingled vanity and bitter fanaticism which is ever ready to sacrifice law, justice, charity, and humanity, the safety and honour of the country, all prudence, decency, and common-sense, to the gratification of party ambition or party spite.

The design of our Artist, in his drawing which is engraved under the title, "Paris—May, 1871," has been to represent, by a collection of typical features, within his actual observation, the condition to which the French metropolis has been reduced by these maniacal proceedings. Night has fallen upon the scene of an inglorious combat; yet the conflagration of grand houses in the background still affords a lurid light by which the scattered relics of that fierce fight may be discerned. Dead bodies of men, and even of women, unsexed by their insane rage, lie upon the barricade, or behind it; their cold and stiffened limbs displaying the contortions of the last agony, or the last gestures of menace and murderous intent, arrested by the fatal bullet. The guns left in the embrasure of the barricade, or drawn back from it when taken by assault, plainly show, by their chipped mouths and broken wheels, that they have been opposed by other guns of equal or greater power. The artillery of the assailants has left its marks conspicuous in the fractured lamp-posts, the wrecked ornamental street stall or "kiosk," and the torn branches of the trees. These signs of mischief caused by "violent and warring spirits" deface the once pleasant and elegant city of Paris.

The attack upon the barricades in the neighbourhood of the Pantheon, on the left bank of the Seine, is the subject of one of our Illustrations. In this case the troops advanced to the assault, crossing an open space, at the Place St. Michel. But in most other instances they were able to turn the flank of the enemy's position by entering one of the houses in the street of approach, and breaking their way from house to house through the walls, or clambering over the roofs, till they could pour down a destructive side fire upon the defenders of the barricade, which was at the same time bombarded with shell by a battery of large guns planted in front. There was another mode of attack; some of the soldiers made haste, as they hurried up the street, ducking heads and hugging walls, to mount some of the corner houses, while others extemporised a barricade in the street. To mount the houses was easy enough, though the doors often had to be broken in; presently the muzzles of rifles were poked through the upper panes, and sharp cracks and thick puffs of smoke coming out showed that the men had settled down to their work. The barricade was a more difficult matter, as it had to be made in front of the enemy's fire; but it was contrived with wonderful coolness and rapidity, the civilians who stood by eagerly bringing stones. Two or three barrels appeared to aid the construction. By pushing this barricade cautiously across the street, lying down under cover of one bit as they built another, the soldiers soon had cover enough to fire, comparatively at ease, straight up at the insurgents' barricade, while their comrades at the windows took it from above in flank. It was in this manner that the streets of Paris were slowly but surely occupied by the regular troops. As soon as a barricade was captured, the red flag was taken down and the tricolour flag was put up instead. The defenders of the barricade sometimes yielded themselves prisoners; in other cases they refused quarter and persisted in firing on the troops, aiming particularly at the officers; or they rushed to a last hand-to-hand combat, with savage cries of "A la Mort!" Upon these occasions, not a man or a woman escaped the death they sought. The corpses of the slain lay about the streets during two or three days. They were viewed with a horrible curiosity by the people who timidly emerged from the cellars and back rooms of their houses to see what had been done, when the fighting was past.

The prisoners taken alive were numbered by tens of thousands. One Illustration shows a large party of them as they were marched, under a strong military escort, past the Grand Opera House to the dépôt in the Boulevard Malesherbes, whence they were afterwards removed to the camp at Satory. Another Engraving represents those captured in the Belleville quarter, who were confined in the park of the Buttes Chaumont, with a guard of soldiers placed over each group of crouching disarmed wretches, occupying the spots assigned to them. In conducting some of the prisoners taken on an earlier day from the western quarter of Paris, near the Park Monceau, a very sad incident took place. A husband and wife were seized and ordered to march forward towards the Place Vendôme, a distance of a mile and a half. They were both of them invalids, and unable to walk so far. The woman sat down on the kerbstone and declined to move a step, in spite of her husband's entreaties that she would try. She persisted in her refusal, and they both knelt down together, begging the gendarmes who accompanied them to shoot them at once, if shot they were to be. Twenty revolvers were fired, but they still breathed; and it was only at the second discharge that they finally sank down dead. The gendarmes then rode away, leaving the bodies as they had fallen.

"As a general rule," says the *Times*' correspondent, "the hang-dog look of the prisoners is their most striking characteristic. I passed one gang of about fifty yesterday, and tried in vain, as I walked by their side, to catch a man's eye, or even to see a face turned fairly up to the light of day. With heads bare and eyes steadily fixed on the ground, they passed between rows of people, who howled and hooted at them, and it was not till I reached the head of the short column that I observed a slender figure walking alone in the costume of the National Guard, with long fair hair floating over the shoulders, a bright blue eye, and a handsome, bold young face that seemed to know neither shame nor fear. When the female spectators detected at a glance that this seeming young National Guard was a woman, their indignation found vent in strong language; for the torrent of execration seems to flow more freely from feminine lips when the object is a woman than if it be one of the opposite sex.

"There was one group defiling down the Rue de la Paix," says the same writer, "that was of peculiar interest, calling down even a greater amount of curses and hisses than usually accompanies their progress. It consisted of some twenty or thirty girls, well dressed and pretty, shopwomen of a sewing-machine establishment, who were accused of having inveigled a company of soldiers within their doors, and, after dallying

with them like Judiths, of having poisoned them all in wine. The young ladies tripped along surrounded by a cordon of guards, smiling on the crowd that was execrating them, and marching gaily to the Place Vendôme, where they probably were shot. The women of Paris have appeared late upon the scene, but their appearance was inevitable. Many have been killed on barricades, some in open street combats; but their special work has been the organisation of the system of fires, which has, unfortunately, answered but too well. Three hundred women, dressed in National Guard uniform, have been taken down the Seine in boats, and it is said that many of the sham sailors who defended the Rue Royale so bravely were women in disguise."

The shocking scene at the corner of the Louvre, in the Rue de Rivoli, which is represented by our Special Artist in his drawing engraved for our front page, is thus described by a correspondent of the same journal:—"I took a walk down the Rue de Rivoli towards the Hôtel de Ville to judge of the amount of damage done, and at the corner of the Rue Castiglione became aware of the approach of a great crowd of people yelling and shaking their fists. The cortege was headed by a company of mounted gendarmes, behind whom came two artillerymen dragging between them a soiled bundle of rags that tottered and struggled, and fell down under the blows that were showered upon it by all who were within reach. It was a woman, who had been caught in the act of spreading petroleum. Her face was bleeding, and her hair streaming down her back, from which her clothing had been torn. On they dragged her, followed by a hooting mob, till they reached the corner of the Louvre; and there they propped her up against a wall, already half dead from the treatment she had received. The crowd ranged itself in a circle, and I have never seen a picture more perfect and complete in its details than was presented by that scene. The gasping, shrinking figure in the centre, surrounded by a crowd who could scarce be kept from tearing her in pieces; who waved their arms, crying, 'à l'eau! à l'eau!' on one side a barricade, still strewn with broken guns and hats—a dead National Guard lying in the fosse—behind a group of mounted gendarmes, and then a perspective of ruined streets and blackened houses, culminating, in the extreme distance, in the still burning Hôtel de Ville. Presently two revolvers were discharged, and the bundle of rags fell forward in a pool of blood. The popular thirst for vengeance was satisfied, and so the crowd dispersed in search of further excitement elsewhere."

The burning of the Tuileries, which is the subject of one of our large Engravings, was an act doubtless intended by the Red Republican leaders to revenge their defeat and to express their detestation of monarchy. The Palais Royal, the Palais de Justice, the offices of the Council of State and Legion of Honour were destroyed, wholly or partially, for the same reason; and it was intended likewise to destroy the Louvre, the Luxembourg Palace, the Cathedral of Notre Dame, and the Pantheon. These architectural monuments of Royal, or Imperial, or ecclesiastical history were to be sacrificed to the fanatical rage of the levelling sect. But it is probable that the other public and private buildings actually destroyed were set on fire rather to create as much confusion as possible, and to impede the advance of the troops, so that the Communists might gain time to prepare for their last stubborn resistance in the east and north-east of Paris, and that the leaders might have a chance of escape. The main thoroughfares of the city were to be barred not only by barricades, but by masses of fire. In order to prevent the great barricades of the Rue Royale from being turned, a barrier of fire was to be raised in the Rue Boissy d'Anglais, which runs parallel with it, in the Rue Faubourg St. Honoré, which is at right angles, and also in the Rue St. Honoré, when retreat should become necessary. The Rue Royale was to be barred by the burning and falling houses, as would also be the Rue de Rivoli at several points—first at the Ministère des Finances, then by the Palace of the Tuileries, and further on by the Bibliothèque du Louvre, by the Palais Royal, and by the two great blocks of houses which adjoin, and which could not fail to catch fire. In fact, the fire did not extend; but upon the line of retreat a fire was kindled at the corner of the Place du Louvre and at the corner of the Rue St. Martin, where some new houses have been utterly destroyed. The Avenue Victoria, which leads to the Hôtel de Ville, was also set on fire, the Théâtre Lyrique was burnt, the Théâtre du Châtelet was set on fire, but the fire was extinguished; and in the Ile de la Cité the flames, rising above the Palais de Justice and the Préfecture de Police, destroyed not only the records of the crimes committed by the insurgent bandits, and the sanctuary of justice, which they abhorred, but thus also closed the road which connected the Boulevard St. Michel with the Boulevard Sebastopol, the great artery which traverses old Paris in its breadth. If the public monuments on both sides of the river did not mingle their flames above the heads of the defenders of order it was not from any want of will on the part of the incendiaries, for the Cathedral of Notre Dame contained powder and petroleum.

Even before the last moments of its agony the Commune had taken its measures to effect its object. It had taken forcible possession of all inflammable oils, and especially petroleum. In the last few days of the struggle the Committee of Public Safety was everything, the Commune was nothing. The Committee of Public Safety had completely abandoned the military arrangements to the "Central Committee of the Federation of the National Guard," and reserved to itself the incendiary arrangements; but both branches of the defence were connected, and Delescluze stood between them as a sort of dictator. A document which was found upon him after his death leaves little doubt of the important part which was played by this man, and of the special character which the Committee of Public Safety had assumed. This document, very valuable as an item for history, says:—"Citizen Millière, at the head of 150 fusée-bearers, will set fire to the suspected houses and public monuments on the left bank. Citizen Dereure, with a hundred fusées, is to act in the 1st and 2nd Arrondissements. Citizen Billioray, with a hundred men, is to take charge of the 9th, 10th, and 20th Arrondissements. Citizen Vesinier, with fifty men, is specially charged with the Boulevards, from the Madeleine to the Bastille. These citizens must concert with the commanders of barricades to ensure the execution of these orders. Paris, 3 Prairial, An 79." This document is signed by the members of the Committee of Public Safety, at the head of whom stands the name of Delescluze. Thus there was a band of fusées organised in the dark, and of whom no mention was ever made by the *Journal Officiel*, to whom was intrusted the burning of Paris, and who, doubtless, had long studied their field of action. Some indiscretions caused this plan to become known, but no one would believe it. These fusées, under the direction of a scientific committee, composed of apothecaries and practical chemists, proposed various contrivances, matches and other means of producing explosion. Barrels of powder and of petroleum were placed in the monuments destined to destruction, and at the points where incendiarism was intended. It must be observed that the chiefs who were charged with carrying out these abominable

orders of the Committee of Public Safety were to make arrangements in concert with the commanders of barricades, who were under the orders of the Central Committee. "Blow up or burn the houses which interfere with your plan of defence," wrote Delescluze and Billioray to Dombrowski, in an order which has been found. "The barricades ought not to be assailable from the houses." Thus a rampart of burnt houses was to be formed. The same citizens again wrote to Van der Hooven, commanding the barricade of the Faubourg du Temple:—"The Citizen Delegate commanding at the Barrack of the Château d'Eau is requested to deliver to the bearer of this letter the barrels of mineral oil required by the citizen the General-in-Chief of the barricades of the Faubourg du Temple." There was between incendiarism and the defence a previously established connection.

No document as yet found has thrown any light on the organisation of the *pétroleuses*, of which so much has been said. This corps existed only in the imaginations of journalists; but it cannot be doubted that many women were to be found upon the barricades and among the *fuséens* to assist in their accursed task. Many, induced by a hope of plunder, went to work upon their own account, and largely contributed to spread fire throughout the city.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

REED INSTRUMENTS—INTERFERENCE.

Professor Tyndall began his seventh lecture on Sound, on Thursday week, June 1, with additional examples of the vibrations of circular plates, rendered visible by sand scattered on the surface. He then showed how the nodes in a tuning-fork are ascertained, and how the rate of vibration of the fundamental tone to the first over-tone is proved to be approximately that of 2 to 5. He next considered the production of over-tones by a vibrating musical string, and alluded to Helmholtz's ingenious method of separating a musical sound into its component parts and re-combining them. The mixture of higher tones with the fundamental tone, he said, determines what is called the "quality" or "timbre" of the sound; and it is this union of high and low sounds which distinguishes one musical instrument, such as the violin, flute, and clarinet, from another, the auxiliary tones in each being different. After exemplifying the sounds produced by reeds and reed pipes, Professor Tyndall described the mechanism of the vocal organ in man as the most perfect of reed instruments, and he exhibited an artificial larynx and other apparatus for imitating vocal sounds; he also explained and illustrated the way in which the vowel sounds are produced, by the association of the reed with the resonant cavity of the mouth. The mechanism of the accordion and jew's-harp was also described, with several interesting illustrations. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the consideration of the phenomena of interference; first as exemplified in waves of water, in the case where crests of one system of waves coincide with the furrows of another system, and thus wholly or in part destroy each other. It was stated that when in two systems of sonorous waves condensation coincides with condensation, and rarefaction coincides with rarefaction, the sound is augmented; but when condensation coincides with rarefaction the partial or total destruction of both systems ensues, with consequent silence of various degrees. These phenomena were exhibited in various ways; and it was also shown how, by putting a little piece of wax on one prong of a tuning-fork, the sound termed "beats" is produced; the flow of the two musical sounds of the fork being disturbed through the note of one fork being made a little higher than the other. By means of the electric lamp and a mirror, a beautiful sinuous line, composed of swellings and contractions due to the beats, was exhibited; the rhythmic lengthening and shortening of the band of light becoming more rapid when the dissonance was increased. Among other experiments performed were several due to Herschel, Wheatstone, Hopkins, and Lissajous, in which the phenomena of optics and acoustics were beautifully and instructively combined.

THE GASEOUS AND LIQUID STATES OF MATTER.

Professor Andrews, F.R.S., Principal of Queen's College, Belfast, at the Friday evening meeting, June 2, gave a discourse on the intimate relations which have been recently discovered to exist between the liquid and gaseous states of matter, illustrated by numerous elaborate experiments. The liquid state, he remarked, forms a link between the solid and gaseous states; but this link is often wanting, and the solid passes directly into the gaseous or vaporous form. In the intense cold of an Arctic winter hard ice will gradually change into transparent vapour without previously assuming the liquid form; and water can exist as vapour at temperatures far lower than those at which it can exist as liquid. In passing from one state to another under the conditions hitherto known a marked change of physical properties occurs at each step or break, and heat is absorbed, as was proved long ago by Black, without producing elevation of temperature. After referring to the interesting phenomena exhibited in the so-called spheroidal state of liquids, and mentioning that these phenomena depend on other causes, and not on any peculiar state in the liquids themselves, Professor Andrews alluded briefly to the researches of Dalton upon vapours and to the important discovery by Faraday of the liquefaction of gases by pressure. He then gave an account of the well-known experiment performed by Cagniard de la Tour, in 1822, in which volatile liquids, such as ether, alcohol, or water, when heated in hermetically-sealed glass tubes, become reduced apparently to vapour in about three times the original volume of the liquid. This experiment may be regarded as the starting-point of investigations which have occupied the lecturer for nearly ten years, and of which the chief results formed the subject of the Bakerian lecture for 1869. For the object in view, novel forms of apparatus had to be devised, in which the properties of matter could be studied in glass tubes, under varied conditions of temperature and pressure, such as had never been realised before. The pressure was obtained by making a steel screw enter into a limited space filled with water or mercury. The gas under examination did not come into view till it was compressed to about one fortieth of its original volume, and the apparatus worked so perfectly that measurements were made with ease and accuracy at different temperatures up to a pressure of 300 atmospheres. It was found that on partially liquefying carbonic acid by pressure, and, at the same time, raising gradually the temperature to nearly 31 deg. centigrade, the surface of demarcation between the liquid and gas became fainter, lost its curvature, and at last disappeared. At temperatures above 31 deg. no liquefaction could be effected, even when pressures of 300 or 400 atmospheres were applied. The Professor then explained how, under suitable conditions of pressure and temperature, ordinary gaseous carbonic acid may be made to pass to the liquid condition without break or interruption, the closest observation failing to discover at any time indications of a change of state, or evidence at any period of the process of part of the carbonic acid being in one physical state and part of it in another.

Yet that which at the beginning of the operation had been beyond all doubt a gas was found at the end to be converted into liquid, which entered into ebullition on the removal of the pressure. The temperature at which liquid ceases to be formed under any pressure is called "the critical point." For carbonic acid it is 30 deg. 9 cent or 87 deg. 7 Fah. The important question was then considered—what is the condition of such a body as carbonic acid when it passes at temperatures above the critical point from the gaseous state to the liquid volume without giving evidence at any part of the process of liquefaction having occurred? Does it continue in the gaseous state, or does it liquefy? or have we to deal with a new condition of matter? The answer to this question was shown to depend upon the close and intimate relations which these experiments have proved to subsist between the gaseous and liquid states of matter. The ordinary gaseous and ordinary liquid states are in reality only widely separated forms of the same condition of matter, and are capable of passing into one another by a series of gradations so gentle that the passage presents nowhere any interruption or breach of continuity. Professor Andrews, in conclusion, referred to the possible continuity of the solid and liquid states as a problem yet to be grappled with, and one the full resolution of which presented experimental difficulties of no ordinary magnitude. For the present he did not venture to go beyond what had been proved by experiment—that the liquid and gaseous states of matter may be transformed into one another by a series of continuous and unbroken changes. The president, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., was in the chair.

CELESTIAL PHOTOGRAPHY.

Mr. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S., began his seventh lecture on Modern Astronomical Instruments, on Saturday last, by exhibiting a spectrum of the electric light, and commenting on the three distinct energies therein involved—the luminous rays, with the rays of heat, and of chemical action. He then described the thermo-electric pile, and explained how Lord Rosse, by connecting the apparatus with his telescope, had been enabled to prove the varying differences of temperature in the moon; and that Mr. Stone had obtained similar results from the stars Arcturus and Alpha Lyrae—thermal as well as visible radiation being thus subjected to accurate observation. After alluding to the general principles of photography, and the chemical action of the violet rays of the spectrum, he said that what the thermo-electric pile does for the red end of the spectrum, the chemically prepared photographic plate does for the violet end; and it moreover records the facts, being "a retina which never forgets." Much definite progress was not made in celestial photography, since its foundation by Bond, in 1850, till it was taken up by Dr. Warren De la Rue in England, and by Mr. Lewis Rutherford in America. These gentlemen did not obtain very important results till they were able to add driving-clocks to the telescope, and to obtain instantaneous action; but in 1858 Dr. De la Rue took excellent photographs of Jupiter, Saturn, and the moon; in 1859 he combined sun pictures; and in 1860 he photographed the solar eclipse in Spain, the Pleiades, and other heavenly bodies. Equally important results were obtained by Mr. Rutherford. Mr. Lockyer at some length described the methods adopted by these eminent observers for enlarging and measuring the image, and for condensing the action with the least aberration. Among the results of celestial photography are great additions to our knowledge of solar physics, of lunar geography, and of the phenomena of eclipses; and Mr. Lockyer strongly recommended the use of photographic apparatus in the observation of the next transit of Venus. Among the illustrations of the lecture were illuminated magnified photographs of the heavenly bodies, and on the lecture-table were placed the eyepiece camera and six dark slides used by Colonel Tennant in photographing the solar eclipse in India in 1868; the camera, with instantaneous slide, used for taking the sun and recording the spots; and Lord Lindsay's automatic photographic apparatus, devised by Mr. John Browning, for observing the solar eclipse at Cadiz in December last, and for taking the largest number of pictures in a limited time.

PRINCIPLE OF LEAST ACTION IN NATURE.

The Rev. Professor Houghton, M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., in his concluding lecture, given on Tuesday last, applied the principle of Least Action to the heart and other involuntary muscles. In describing the work done by the heart, he referred to the hydrostatic pressure as determined by observations on horses, oxen, deer, dogs, and sheep; and he gave as the coefficients of the capillary resistance on which this pressure depends—(double resistance) in the sheep, 18.6; dog, 19.6; (single resistance) in the horse, 39.3; ox, 39.8. He then described the methods and calculations by which he defined the hydrostatic pressure in man to be 9.923 ft. of blood; and the work done by 1 oz. of the muscle of the heart per minute to be equal to lifting 20.576 lb. one foot (foot-pounds). He next alluded to the *musculus* or deep, low musical sound produced by the action of the heart, and described how Dr. Collingues, of Marseilles, by comparison with tuning-forks, and himself, by using organ-pipes, had determined the pitch of this note and number of vibrations; and had thereby independently arrived at the same results respecting the work of the heart. Dr. Houghton then went through various calculations by which he proved the amount of muscular force exerted by the rowers in the Oxford and Cambridge University boat-race to be about 20 foot-pounds per minute for every ounce of muscle; and he said that, while these young men in full vigour were utterly exhausted in about twenty-three minutes, the action of the muscles of the heart was almost unimpaired in men nearly a century old. He then considered the economical way in which the heart does its work, and pointed out how its fibres are arranged, like those in the tail of the shrimp, in such a manner that every one does its own work, not one being useless; and he compared these fibres to two balls of twine inclosed in a third ball, their position being in strict accordance with the principles of geometry. After showing how the problem of the equilibrium of an ellipsoidal dome might be solved by reference to animal mechanics, and alluding to the Pantheon at Paris as an example, the Professor concluded his illustrations of the principle of least action by referring to the muscle, which in all placental animals causes the birth of the young—a wonderful adaptation of force and resistance, not attained by a tentative process, this muscle being produced for a special purpose, and removed when that is accomplished. Perfection is here attained by a single bound. In finishing his course, Dr. Houghton expressed his hope that very great results would arise out of the co-operation of geometry and mechanics with the study of comparative anatomy, and that the law of least action would add thousands of new truths to our existing stock.

At an extra evening meeting on Friday, June 16, Mr. Wm. Bradford, artist, of New York, will give a discourse on the Esquimaux and ice of Greenland, illustrated by drawings and photographs.

The British Orphan Asylum at Slough has received a donation of £1000, the third of that amount, from "R. W. T."

THE MAGAZINES.

An interesting number of *Macmillan* commences with a too-brief but singularly beautiful essay on "The Study of Plato," occasioned by the recent publication of Professor Jowett's version. The anonymous writer touches lightly but with the ease of perfect mastery on the resemblance of the themes discussed by Plato to modern speculations, the value of his philosophy as a counterpoise to the habits of thought engendered by the exclusive study of physical science, the perfection of his art, and the ennobling character of his idealism. The second part of M. Monod's recollections of the Loire campaign is devoted to a description of his own countrymen, whose shortcomings he points out unsparingly, but ascribes in the main to a remediable cause, their excessive ignorance and want of all intellectual training. Principal Shairp's paper on Ossian indorses the conclusions at which criticism seems to be in general arriving—the genuineness of Macpherson's materials and the unreality of the epic form into which he wrought them. Professor Huxley's essay on Berkeley's Metaphysics of Sensation leads up to the conclusion that absolute idealism is a more tenable theory than absolute materialism, but that there is no sufficient evidence for either.

The only contribution of much note to this month's *Cornhill* is the conclusion of Miss Thackeray's pretty story of "Bluebeard's Keys." It is naturally pitched in a somewhat graver key than most of the other members of the fanciful series of adaptations of fairy tales to which it belongs. The scene is laid at Rome, and the accessories are in the strictest keeping with the spirit of the story. The most interesting of the other papers are a terse and lucid summing up of the Junius controversy, a new recital of the oft-told tale of Casanova's escape from the *piombi* at Venice, and a picturesque sketch of the miniature African sultanate of Johanna, one of the Comoro islands.

The strength of the *Fortnightly Review* this month consists principally in literary and æsthetic criticism. Mr. E. J. Poynter does much towards justifying his recent appointment as Professor of Fine Art at the University of London by a disquisition on "Beauty and Realism," remarkable for the decision with which it advocates the academical study of art and the eloquence of the impassioned tribute it pays to Michael Angelo. In a paper on recent English novels Mr. J. H. Stack very ably points out the fundamental differences between French and English society and the absurdity of transferring fictitious situations appropriate to the one to novels designed as illustrative of the other. Mr. Herman Merivale expounds and criticises the three theories of the wanderings of Ulysses: that which supposes the locality intended by the poet to have been Italy and Sicily; that which identifies it with the Palus Mæotis; and that which regards it as entirely imaginary. Mr. Merivale upholds the first-named view, and shows excellent reason for adopting it.

Blackwood has an able criticism on Dickens, hardly sufficiently favourable, for surely the admiration so lavishly bestowed on Swiveller and Micawber might have been extended in equal measure to many other of the novelist's creations; and some of the most striking aspects of his genius are almost ignored. In the main, however, it is sound, and is certainly impartial. A gallery of poetical portraits from the last hundred years is introduced by a well-written notice of Cowper. "Fair to See" is getting rather too serious, though the humour is still racy and plentiful.

The most remarkable, though not the best, paper in *Kraser* is "The Travels of a Philosopher in the Empire of Hulee," in which the Positive Philosophy is satirised, under the fiction of a subterranean kingdom supposed to be administered in accordance with its principles. The tenets in question are more susceptible of refutation than of ridicule; and the humour here is heavy and recondite. "The Tenure of Land in Europe" is an interesting account of the various existing systems. An able paper on English Republicanism declares Republican principles to be almost universal among the working classes, and ascribes the recent development of a latent sentiment into an incipient agitation to the ill-humour occasioned by Princess Louise's dowry. This may be true; but the inquiry why so much discontent should have been generated by so slight a cause would compel us to travel a long way back. Among other good contributions may be named the Scandinavian legend of Volunder; "Patricius Walker's" Rambles in Wales; and a very impartial sketch of the history and objects of the recent insurrection in Paris.

The Commune is also the subject of a very fine essay in the *Contemporary Review*, by Signor Mazzini. When not discussing some party question of the politics of his own country, Mazzini is accustomed to write with an air of gravity and authority which must command the attention of the most prejudiced or indifferent reader; and his calm and measured condemnation of the Communal movement, in so far as it went beyond purely municipal objects, will carry far greater weight than the indiscriminating invective of opponents who have not taken the trouble to understand it. The champion of Italian national unity cannot, of course, sympathise with a scheme for disintegrating a great nation into a number of petty communities. The other contents of the number are chiefly theological or metaphysical, the most notable exceptions being Miss Shirreff's able paper on "The Schools of the Future" and the Rev. J. Davies's essay on Bion and Moschus, illustrated by choice examples of translations from his own and other pens.

The most noticeable contents of *Saint Pauls*, after Mr. MacDonald's and Mrs. Craik's fictions, are a clever essay on class morality and Mr. Proctor's compendium of information respecting the planet Venus.

We are gratified to observe a decided improvement in the *Dark Blue*, which is losing its amateur character. The essay on the Troubadours, by Dr. F. Hüffer, is from the pen of one of the highest living authorities on the subject. "Modern Socialism" and "Modern Art-Science" are thoughtful papers.

The best contribution to *Tinsley* is an admirable review of "Songs before Sunrise;" but the entire number is good. "Our Supercargo" is a striking story, and "A Song" a charming little lyric. The papers on "Clubs" and "Politeness" are rather in the style of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which is this month deficient in pleasant social sketches of the kind, but redeems the loss by the spirit and humour of the opening chapters of what promises to be one of Mr. Hatton's most successful fictions, "The Valley of Poppies." *Temple Bar* has, as usual, several entertaining stories, and also supplies sketches of two very dissimilar Frenchmen—Marat and Molière. The biographer of the former has not cared to go very deeply into his subject. *Good Words* is good throughout; but the contributions which will attract most attention are Miss Saunders's remarkable fiction, "The High Mills," and Miss Betham-Edwards's "Sylvestres." Of *Belgravia*, the *Monthly Packet*, the *Dublin University Magazine*, and *London Society* we need only say that they maintain their usual standard. We have also to acknowledge the receipt of *Cassell's Magazine*, *Once a Week*, the *Quiver*, the *People's Magazine*, *Chambers's Journal*, the *Sunday Magazine*, the *Leisure Hour*, the *Monthly Microscopical Magazine*, the *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*, and Beeton's *Young Englishwoman*.



THE BURNING OF THE TUILERIES.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Complaints are yearly made of the decline of portrait art in this country, but it has perhaps never been at so low an ebb as in the present exhibition. Yet portrait-painting has always been specially fostered by our Royal Academy: portrait-painters are now represented more largely in that body, and they exhibit more freely, than any other class of artists. Nevertheless, after the group by Calderon, the heads by Watts, and one or two other works already mentioned, it would be hard to find half a dozen portraits which can be admitted to occupy high independent rank as works of art. Likenesses there are more or less resembling nature; paintings there are in abundance, more or less workman-like; weak, half-amateur attempts at flattery there are, also, by fashionable face-painters and man-milliners, which have no more claim to be considered portraits than the coloured lithographs on French plum-boxes; but of artistic portrait-pictures there are few indeed. A fatality seems to attend the success of our portraitists, especially when they attain to the full honours of the Academy. Messrs. Wells and Sant, for example, the last-elected portrait members, exhibit nothing this year which can be compared with their productions while Associates, and before.

One of the soundest portrait works here is Mr. Legros's whole-length of Mr. R. Wilbraham (351), which has the firm grasp of character and the learned solidity of the artist's subject-pictures, with little of their dryness; the hands in particular will be found to yield a lesson in modelling. Mr. Princep's George and Guy Wyndham (123)—two boys grouped easily and naturally on an old staircase backed by tapestry, the one standing against the massive oak balustrade, the other seated fondling a Persian cat, is the best piece of painting we have seen from his hand. The colouring is rich, the execution manly, and there is true refinement in the heads. The distinguished French painter of battle-pieces, M. Yvon, sends a pair of heads (48 and 54), painted with spirit and knowledge, but a little hot in the shadows. Madame Henriette Brown has a half-length of the celebrated Père Hyacinthe (477), broad in treatment but rather heavy in effect, and otherwise less excellent than earlier works. Miss Starr scarcely maintains the rich promise of last year in two small heads (32 and 391). Our first female gold medallist must not yet relax her efforts.

Mr. Wells has painted a full-length rustic figure of a "Reaper" (436), and though admirable in other respects, the colouring has a certain unwonted sandiness and opacity which seem to have crept into his portraits also. Of the latter, the best to our mind is the half-length of Mr. Lewis Williams (1083), which evinces much feeling for expression—that is to say, it does not stop short at the fixed facial map. To Mr. Sant, though not seen at his best, is due the credit (which the preceding artist may also claim) of seeking new "motives," effects, and new background combinations, and so escaping the air of routine manufacture, with stock properties, which is so common in the portraiture of the day. Thus he has two portraits, with open-air effects and pale backgrounds, in one of which, a full-length of a lady (162), the light descends almost perpendicularly on the head, thereby conveying a novel and, being a youthful subject, far from unpleasant impression. Two or three, in particular, of the President's contributions seem to us to occupy a better relative position than usual among the portraits of the year. They do not pretend to any rare artistic qualities; but their slightness of execution and the conventionality of their treatment are of that frank, straightforward kind which conciliates acceptance. They do not seek to render the results of profound insight into character; but they are never vulgar in attitude, gesture, or expression. The portrait of General Sir James Yorke Scarlett (157) is one of the best portraits Sir Francis has exhibited for some years. The pose of the General as he stands beside his horse is perfectly easy and natural, and the horse is capably painted. Very pleasing, also, is the whole-length of Mrs. White, of Ardvachroch (1110), equipped in velvet and furs for a walk on a cold autumnal day in the Highlands. Some of Mr. Knight's numerous portraits might have been spared, so extremely unequal in merit are they; but this painter also surpasses recent works in the whole-length of Sir Titus Salt (1124). Mr. Lehmann has an excellent likeness of the Lord Mayor (169); and a refined half-length of Mrs. Dunville (444), seated, in a dull red dress, with brown-red velvet trimmings. The same artist has a charming portrait-group of his wife and four little ones standing at the threshold of his studio, with for title the inquiry, "May We Come In?" (197).

The Scotch school of portraiture, represented by Messrs. N. Macbeth, J. J. Napier, Herdman, and others, is in general distinguished, as usual, by its direct, uncompromising, conscientious presentment of the outward lineaments; but this is seldom accompanied by recognition of the more latent expression, or by any feeling for grace and refinement. A painter of this school, Mr. G. Steele, sends a good equestrian portrait of Colonel Carrick Buchanan, in hunting pink, accompanied by his huntsman and pack of fox-hounds. But the best portrait-picture of a hunting-man is that of Mr. M. F. Bisset, the master of the Devon and Somerset stag-hounds, by Mr. S. Carter (360). The scene is on Exmoor, where wild deer are still preserved; a stag has been brought to bay in a stream, the master is there to conduct the finish, and other members of the hunt are seen picking their way down dangerously steep slopes in the distance. Mr. Lutyens has also a creditable hunting-piece (113). Among the most meritorious of the remaining portraits are the lifelike and solidly painted head of Mr. G. Forbes (501), by Mr. A. S. Lumley; the characteristic half-length of the Rev. F. D. Maurice (314), by Mr. S. Laurence; the Rev. T. Binney (443), by Mr. L. Dickenson; a "Portrait of my Mother" (309), very nice in feeling, by Mr. F. Moscheles; the Right Hon. J. Parker (21), an agreeable portrait, by Mr. Sidney Hodges; and Pius the Ninth (452), by Mr. Healy. In the standing half-length of Mr. W. H. Claburn (468), Mr. Sandys has evidently taken Holbein as his model; but the faults likely to arise in an attempt to rival that master are more apparent than his merits: the execution is hard, the attitude rigid, and the colouring rank. Mr. Sandys is seen, however, to great advantage in two chalk heads, which are the best of his kind.

The water-colour drawings are but of moderate interest. A considerable proportion do not average higher than those one meets with in second or even third rate exhibitions, and nearly all the masters of the art are conspicuous by their absence. A few members of the water colour societies have, however, contributed; but better opportunities for reviewing their works occur in their societies' exhibitions. Some "outsiders" among the exhibitors are, however, seen to advantage, particularly Mr. O. W. Brierly, whose "Retreat of the Spanish Armada" (625) is a spirited and able work; and Mr. Beverley, whose large coast scenes are broad and effective. We may also commend to notice the drawings of Messrs. E. Tayler, G. S. Walters, J. Bannatyne, J. W. Muckley, C. E. Holloway, J. Knight, C. N. Hemy, W. Field, W. P. Burton, and F. Williamson, and Madame Bodichon, and Miss S. S. Warren.

Among the architectural works are two good oil pictures—the "Interior of the Jesuits Church, Venice" (905), by W. Henry; and "The Bank of England Parlour" (904), by J. D. Wingfield; also some Venetian studies by A. W. Hands. The show of architectural drawings proper is even poorer than usual. The following are the most interesting:—The "Clock-Tower of the Manchester New Townhall" (948), by Mr. A. Waterhouse, and the same architect's designs for "Eaton Hall" (943), the Cheshire seat of the Marquis of Westminster, which, to our mind, partakes too much of an ecclesiastical character; Mr. Street's pen-and-ink view of "Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin" (944), showing the proposed new choir, and the Synod Hall for the Irish Church, the additions not contributing to relieve the heavy effect of the ensemble; Mr. J. P. Seddon's "Design for Decorations and Furniture of Christ's College Chapel, Brecon" (927), which seems more mediæval than could be expected from the mediævals themselves; Mr. Gibson's "Townhall, Todmorden" (912)—a classical design with some questionable details, such as the incongruously divided capitals and the partially embedded side columns or pilasters; together with Mr. H. Jones's views of the "New Library and Museum, Guildhall" (952); Mr. Brandon's Marlborough Club-House, Pall-mall (955); and Mr. Pearson's "St. Augustine, Kilburn" (894).

The sculpture strikes us as, on the whole, an improvement on last year. A remark already made on the pictorial department of the Exhibition applies, however, we regret to say, here also: the best works, with few exceptions, are by foreign artists, or by English sculptors who have received a Continental training. There can be little question that the finest marble statues in the present collection are the pair contributed by M. Carpeaux, "La Jeune Fille à la Coquille" (1262), and "Le Pêcheur Napolitain" (1263). Both figures are *accroupi*; the girl in coquettish glee holds a shell on her head as an ornament; the young lazzarone presses his shell to his ear, and, laughing archly, pretends to listen. The intended expression in both cases is perfectly caught. The faces wear a living smile, not a petrified grimace. Thorough knowledge of anatomy is evinced, yet not unpleasantly protruded; the execution is consummately skilful. See how well understood is the action—how the difficult anatomy of the bent knees is mastered! M. Carpeaux has also a small but remarkable bronze group of the famishing "Ugolino and his Family" (1232), which is most vividly conceived, and modelled and chased with immense spirit, though it may be objected that the choice of subject and treatment betrays that morbid love of the horrible which seems to be a part of the French character; and the figures of the children have scarcely the natural proportions; but, as do those of the Laocoon, appear like small men. Mr. D'Epinay, though, as his name imports, of French extraction, is an English subject (from the Mauritius); but he owes much to study in Rome, and something probably to French associations. His statue of David (1267), with the head of Goliath at the young hero's feet, is a work distinguished by knowledge of the human figure and executive ability. We must, however, protest against the exaggerated if not wholly misplaced realism which gives to David an Oriental face of so ignoble a type, and which introduces the hideous visage of the giant. The introduction of the severed head was quite unnecessary, the sling held by David being (according to the precedent set by Michael Angelo) sufficient for identification. Mr. Fuller, who has studied long in Italy, exhibits a group illustrative of Moore's lines prefatory to "Lalla Rookh," representing the Peri with her child born of man in the "light-wing'd bark" which brought her from Peristan. One cannot feel much real interest in so fanciful a theme; but the group is very pretty, and even beautiful; whilst the workmanship has the curious finish which so many contemporary Italian sculptors lavish (by no means to the elevation of their art) on the accessories, down to their minutest details.

The last-elected Associate, Mr. Woolner, sends the most artistic work we have seen from his hand—a life-size monumental figure in alto-relievo of Virgilia, represented as having thrown herself in despair against a wall whereon she has had carved a bas-relief celebrating the bravery of her banished husband, Coriolanus, when, single-handed, he drove the Volscians before him. The figure of Virgilia might have been rendered with more classical and less naturalistic feeling; but her lassitude is admirably expressed; the drapery, particularly where it covers the limbs, is treated with judgment; and the execution is conscientious throughout. The sculptor's busts of Dr. Temple, Bishop of Exeter (1282), and Sir Hope Grant (1303) also deserve more unqualified praise than usual. There is the same careful attention to detail as heretofore, but this is not neutralised by exaggeration of characteristic proportions and leading forms. Mr. Durham has lighted on an original "motive," and realised it with congenial feeling, in his group of a youth carrying a half-frightened child on his shoulders for "A Dip in the Sea" (1224). Mr. Marshall Wood's "Siren" (1254) is an advance: the modelling is less hard—that is to say, more fleshy—than in recent works; but we look in vain in the petite, unmeaning face for the expression which the title indicates.

There are several portrait-busts of more than ordinary merit. Mr. Weekes's bust of Mr. J. Fleming (1286) is a very able and manly piece of characterisation, exemplifying also the right medium between excessive breadth and detailed elaboration. What we mean by "excessive breadth" may be seen in several busts by Mr. Summers, which, though the artist has taste and contrives to preserve the general resemblance, are smoothened and sandpapered almost to the aspect of waxwork, and certainly to the sacrifice of many essential details. How inadequate is this artificial treatment in a large work such as "The Mother" (1265)! Almost the opposite of this mannerism will be found in Mr. Shakspeare Wood's bust of Mr. H. MacCormac (1223), which is most conscientiously elaborated, and has texture certainly far removed from smoothness. The position this bust occupies is quite unjustifiable. If a work is worthy of admission at all, it deserves to be seen, not thrust in a shadowy angle where every condition of lighting upon which the sculptor relies for effect is falsified. The same artist exhibits a statue of "Elaine" (1289), which, if it does not realise the romantic ideal suggested by the poet, is unaffected and pleasing. Mr. Boehm, according to his wont, is felicitous in seizing and rendering the most characteristic and subtle traits of character and expression when working in the plastic material of terra-cotta—witness his M. Ricard, painter (1182); in marble, however, his peculiar power seems to partially forsake him, and he becomes comparatively spiritless—see the busts of the late General Sir Charles Grey (1209) and Mr. Overend, Q.C., in his counsel's wig (1188). Count Gleichen's model for a marble bust of the Marquis of Lorne (1275) is one of the most successful portrait pieces here. This is not to be classed among amateur performances generally; it is fairly entitled to rank as the production of an amateur who has qualified himself as a thoroughly competent artist. Mr. Adams Acton takes a foremost place among our rising sculptors with his busts of Charles Dickens (1261) and George Cruickshank (1264), which, exigent as one must be when such subjects are in question,

leave little to desire; and the sculptor is equally at home in children's heads (1242 and 1244), and in his spirited equestrian bronze statue of Mr. Harry Crossley (1226). In the bust of Daniel Maclise (1305), by Mr. E. Davis, commissioned by the Royal Academy for the Council-Room, a mistake has been made in attempting to represent the painter as a young man instead of at a period of life when more trustworthy materials for the portraiture could have been obtained. The result is a vague, exaggerated presentment, hardly recognisable by those who knew the lamented artist in recent years. Mr. P. F. Connelly's bust of the Duke of Northumberland has much truth and refinement. There are other works of merit, more or less, which we have not space to review, by Messrs. C. Marshall, E. B. Stephens, W. D. Keyworth, G. G. Adams, T. Butler, J. Hutchison, J. S. Westmacott, F. J. Williamson, S. F. Lynn, and J. M. Ap-Griffith.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD ELIBANK.

The Right Hon. Alexander Oliphant Murray, ninth Baron Elibank, of Elibank, in the county of Stirling, in the Peerage of Scotland, and a Baronet, Major-General in the Royal Archers, the Queen's body-guard of Scotland, whose death is announced, was born, May 23, 1804, the eldest son of Alexander, eighth Lord Elibank, by Janet, his wife, daughter and heir of John Oliphant, of Bachilton, Perthshire, styled Lord Oliphant; and was descended from Sir Gideon Murray, one of the Lords of Session, third son of Andrew Murray, of Blackbarony, who fell at Flodden. He married, Aug. 6, 1838, Emily Maria, only daughter of Archibald Montgomery, Esq., and niece of Sir James Montgomery, Baronet, of Stanhope, by whom he leaves surviving issue two sons and two daughters. Of the former, the elder succeeds to the title, and is the present Montielieu-Fox, tenth Lord Elibank, who is married to Blanche Alice, eldest daughter of the late Edward John Scott, Esq., and has issue.

SIR EDWARD KNATCHBULL, BART.

Sir Edward Knatchbull, eleventh Baronet, of Merham Hatch, Kent, died there, on the 30th ult. He was the elder son of the late Sir Norton Joseph Knatchbull, tenth Baronet, by Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of Jesse Watts-Russell, Esq., Ilam Hall, Staffordshire, and succeeded his father as eleventh Baronet Feb. 2, 1868. He never married, and the representation of the ancient family and baronetcy of Knatchbull devolves on his brother, now Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, twelfth Baronet, who was born Aug. 9, 1844.

SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, BART.

Sir Oswald Mosley, second Baronet, of Ancoats, in the county of Lancaster, M.P. for the Northern Division of Staffordshire, in the Liberal interest, from 1832 to 1837, died, at his seat, Rolleston Hall, near Burton-on-Trent, on the 24th ult. He was born, March 27, 1785, the elder son of Oswald Mosley, Esq., of Bolesworth Castle, in the county of Chester, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and heiress of the Rev. Thomas Tonman, Rector of Little Budworth, and succeeded to the title, Sept. 29, 1798, at the decease of his grandfather, Sir John Parker Mosley, who had inherited the estates of his kinsman Sir John Mosley Bart., and was created a Baronet on March 24, 1781. The family of Mosley, one of great antiquity, has had three baronetcies conferred on it. Sir Oswald married, Jan. 31, 1804, Sophia Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Every Bart., of Egginton, and leaves by her (who died June 8, 1859) an eldest surviving son, Sir Touman Mosley, the present and third Baronet, and several daughters. The late venerable Baronet, educated at Rugby, and Brasenose College, Oxford, was the friend and patron of literature, and was a member of several learned societies and a D.C.L. of Oxford.

SIR F. H. ECHLIN, BART.

Sir Frederick Henry Echlin, fifth Baronet, of Clonagh, in the county of Kildare, whose death has just occurred at Rathangan, was born, Jan. 4, 1795, the eldest son of Sir James Echlin, fourth Baronet, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Chambré Echlin, Esq. He succeeded to the title at the death of his father, and, as he has left no issue, is himself succeeded by his brother, the present Sir Ferdinand Fenton Echlin. The narrative of the decadence of the baronetcy of Echlin, and of the sufferings and destitution of the Baronet whose death we record, forms a very striking episode in Sir Bernard Burke's "Vicissitudes of Families."

THE HON. GEORGE ONGLEY.

The Hon. George Ongley, late of the Grenadier Guards, died at Old Warden, Bedfordshire, on the 22nd ult., aged sixty-two. He was brother and heir presumptive of Robert, present Lord Ongley, being fourth son of Robert, second Lord Ongley, by Frances, his wife, only daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir John Burgoyne, Bart., of Sutton. Mr. Ongley was never married. The title of Ongley was conferred, in 1776, on his grandfather, Robert Henley-Ongley, Esq., M.P. for Bedfordshire, and was one of those Irish peerages which, during the last century, were conferred on English gentlemen altogether disconnected, by family or property, with Ireland.

SIR J. RUDSELL.

The oldest of the Knights Commanders of St Michael and St. George, Sir Joseph Rudsell, died on Tuesday morning. He was born in 1783, and was for thirty-four years an officer in the British Army, serving in Sicily, Spain, Italy, Malta, and the Ionian Islands. He was sixteen years on the Staff, sometime Lieutenant-Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, and Chief Secretary to the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. He married, in 1833, a daughter of the late Mr. Robert Duckle, of Gainsborough.

MR. POLLARD-URQUHART, M.P.

William Pollard-Urquhart, Esq., of Kinturk, Castle Pollard, in the county of Westmeath, and of Craigston Castle, in the county of Aberdeen, J.P. and D.L., M.P. for Westmeath, and its High Sheriff in 1840, who died on the 1st inst., was born June 19, 1815, the eldest son of the late William Dutton Pollard, Esq., of Kinturk, lord of the manor of Castle Pollard, by Louisa Anne, his second wife, daughter of Admiral the Hon. Sir Thomas Pakenham, G.C.B., and was fourth in descent from Major Charles Hampson, of Ahercreevy, in the county of Cavan, who married Letitia, sister and heiress of Dillon Pollard, Esq., M.P. for Westmeath, and took the surname of Pollard. The gentleman whose death we record was educated at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship, and took a wrangler's degree in 1838. His literary attainments were considerable. He was author of "The Life and Times of Francesco Sforza, Duke of Milan," and contributed to politics some essays on political economy, taxation, &c. He entered Parliament in 1852, as member for Westmeath, and retained his seat up to the time of his decease. He always acted with the Liberal party. Mr. Pollard-Urquhart assumed his second name after his marriage, Aug. 20, 1846, with Mary Isabella, only daughter and heiress of the late William Urquhart, Esq., of Craigston Castle. By her he leaves a large family.

MR. MEYNELL-INGRAM, M.P.

Hugo Francis Meynell-Ingram, Esq., of Temple Newsom, in the county of York, and Hoar Cross Hall, in the county of Stafford, M.P. for West Staffordshire, died on the 26th ult. He was the last surviving son of the late Hugo Charles Meynell-Ingram, Esq., of Temple Newsom and Hoar Cross (who died Feb. 25, 1869), by Georgiana, his wife, daughter of Frederick Pigou, Esq., of Hill-street; and was grandson of Hugo Meynell, Esq., who assumed the additional surname of Ingram, on his marriage with the Hon. Elizabeth Ingram, daughter and coheir of Viscount Irvine. He married, Aug. 11, 1863, Emily Charlotte, eldest daughter of Sir Charles Wood, Bart., now Viscount Halifax.

MR. BRAMSTON, OF SKREENS.

Thomas William Bramston, Esq., of Skreens, J.P. and D.L., died, on the 21st ult., at 30, Eccleston-square. He was born Oct. 30, 1796, the elder son of Thomas Gardiner Bramston, Esq., of Skreens, M.P. for Essex, and was sixth in descent from Sir John Bramston, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of England temp. Charles I. He received his education at Winchester, and at Christ Church, Oxford; graduated in 1819, and became afterwards Fellow of all Souls. He was returned to Parliament by South Essex in 1835, and continued to sit until 1865. He married, Aug. 12, 1830, Eliza, fifth daughter and coheir of the late Admiral Sir Eliab Harvey, G.C.B., of Rolls Park, Essex, by whom he leaves Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Harvey Bramston, Grenadier Guards, now of Skreens, and other issue.

An elephant brought by the Duke of Edinburgh from India, whilst on its way to town from Plymouth, attempted to get out of the horsebox, and in its endeavour to escape crushed its keeper to death.

From April 1 to June 3 the Exchequer receipts amounted to £11,230,564, an increase of £117,000 upon the return for the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure has been £12,530,863. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £4,088,450, and in that of Ireland, £973,725.

The annual visitation of the Greenwich Observatory was made last Saturday afternoon. The official visitors met at three o'clock, and received a report from the Astronomer Royal on the proceedings of the establishment during the past twelve months. During their deliberations there was, as usual, a gathering of scientific men and their friends, for whose inspection the various observing-rooms were thrown open. In addition to the ordinary instrumental features of the institution there were shown the instruments and portable observatories which have been prepared for observation of the transit of Venus in 1874 at the various stations on the earth at which it has been decided to locate British observers. There was also shown a telescope filled with water, which has been specially prepared to solve an intricate astronomical problem connected with the aberration of light.

The Earl of Derby presided, on Thursday week, at a meeting held at Liverpool for the purpose of forming a society for the erection of labourers' dwellings on a self-supporting basis. In opening the proceedings, the noble Earl said that the excessive disease and mortality of Liverpool were chiefly due to overcrowding, it being estimated that no less than one third of the population lived, in average families of six, in only one room. He thought that the evils of drunkenness would be obviated much more effectually by the erection of better houses for the labouring population than by teetotal lecturing, for the discomfort experienced by men and women from overcrowding was generally the incentive to drunkenness. One most satisfactory feature of the society was that the tenants would pay a fair rent, and thus their self-respect would not be lessened by any consciousness of living in almshouses. From his experience of such societies in London, Lord Derby anticipated very favourable results to the new society.

There was a demonstration in Gloucester, last Saturday, on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of a building, which is to cost £5000, and which will answer the purposes of schools of science and art and a museum. A school of art has long existed in the city, and, under the able guidance of Mr. Gambier Parry, has proved very successful. A museum also has been conducted in rooms lent for the purpose by Mr. Sydney Dobell. But the building used for the school of art is utterly inadequate, and it has long been desired that there shall be within one space worthy means for general instruction. The result of years of effort and advocacy has been that, including the Government grant of £850, there is now in hand more than £1000 of the £5000 needed, and that the foundation-stone of the building was laid on Saturday. The stone was laid by the High Sheriff of the county. The Bishop; Mr. S. S. Marling, M.P.; Mr. W. P. Price, M.P.; and Mr. C. J. Monk, M.P., took part in the proceedings. The Mayor, Mr. T. Marling, entertained them, the members of the corporation, and others at luncheon in the Tolsey; and thence a procession, headed by a band and accompanied by members of the Yeomanry, passed through the streets to the site of the schools in Brunswick-road.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

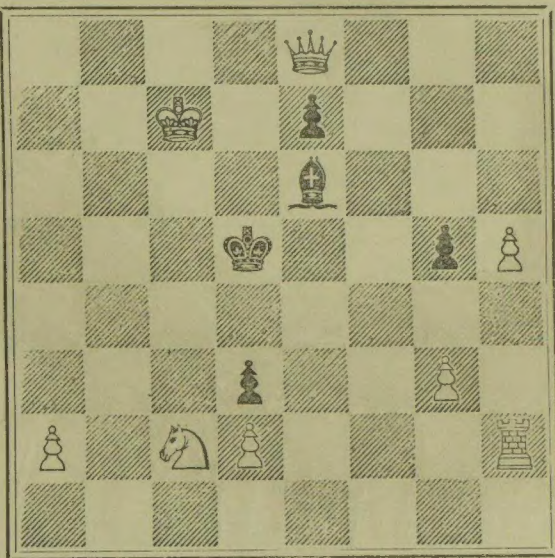
COLONNA.—A problem of yours shall appear very shortly.
TEMPER.—Your best course will be to join the St. George's Chess Club, 20, King-street, St. James's.
D. W.—Both your problems admit of more than one solution.
TOTAL.—Easily, in three moves.
THE CHESS WORLD.—A Correspondent requires No. 1, Vol. I., and No. 1, Vol. II., of this magazine, and is willing to give a complete copy of Volume III. or IV. for each number.
DRACO.—Do not allow that expectation to deter you from sending as many as you conveniently can, or we may exemplify the adage of the two stools. At present, we have received none from any quarter.
A. O. Dublin.—All that is necessary is that the solutions are correct, and received in time for the list. They cannot be noticed otherwise.
F. K.—Contributions in ended for insertion must be accompanied by the sender's name and address.
I. E. G. Salford.—"The Chess-Player's Handbook," published by Bell and Daldy, York-street, Covent garden.
W. H. P.—The games are very acceptable, and shall have early publicity.
D. B.—"The Black King cannot take the White Rook in such a position."
I. S. South Shields.—Always acceptable.
I. B. C. Toronto.—They shall neither be forgotten nor neglected.
I. D. ABRAHAM, Cincinnati.—Your "two-mover" has been received, and will not be neglected.
I. S. DOUGLAS.—They shall have attention.
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1421 was received from A. B. C.—W. P. G. M.—S. A.—Box and Cox—Trigger—Jerry—W. B. W.—M. P.—R. A.—W. Weldon—L. B.—F. B.—P. H. R.—W. M.—L. W. S.—I. W.—C. Canterbury—Rob. S. Paterson—Captain M. of Dublin—G. Q. T.—1871—Bertram—R. B. B.—Q. E. O.—Fabrice—J. B. S.—A. Z.—F. P.—R. F. R.—W. O. K.—Miles—Derevon—S. B. Ward—J. T. E.—Arthur Waters—Richard Massey—L. Sowden—Douglas—E. L. Bedford—Treble R.—A. O. Dublin—L. Allport—D. C. L.—R. F.—Edipus—J. P. K.—Larry Driver—Monkbarns—P. D.—Pervine—F. S. A.—I. T. V.—Etonian—J. Banister—W. B. H. Leader—Philippson—Edolton—F. A.—I. Pevor—S. Rawlins—G. Carpenter—W. P. G.—Samuel—T. M. P.—R. W. F.—Fidele—S. P. Q. R., of Belgium—R. M. B.—F. N.—G. W. G.—Kepo—T. H. B.—THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1422 has been received from D. E. R.—L. (alsi)—Green—Hawick—Eureka—Un Voulais—R. D. T.—I. R. A.—Edmonton—W. M. Curtis—M. C. Heywood—Derevon—T. W. Moxon—M. P.—H. B.—W. T. F.—Lionel—Sammy—L. W. Canterbury—Captain M. of Dublin—Box and Cox—G. P.—Randolph—A. P. C. Kup—R. B. B.—N. Ward—J. E. Macklin—Woolley—E. L. Bedford—Jonathan Hall—Remington—C. B.—F. Wood—Trial—R. B. Searle—P. T. R.—S. B. Ward—L. Sowden—Montford and Man Friday—T. Russo—W. Samuel—R. Massey—Oldham—J. F.—W. R. T.—Aunt Sarah—Pip—R. F. B.—W. Seymour—D. D.—H. Rawlins—G. G.—Q. E. D.—Felix—Miranda and Ferdinand—G. C. T.—Anna—L. onel—Amateur—Simon—T. B. K.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1422.
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to K 5th P to K Kt 4th 2. R to K R 5th P to K Kt 5th
(best) 3. B to Q B 3d (ch) and mate.

PROBLEM No. 1424.

By M. GODECK, of Monaco.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE GREAT CHESS-MATCH IN SCOTLAND.

The following Game was played in the Tournament between the West and East of Scotland, of which we gave a notice in our last.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Sheriff Spens). BLACK (Mr. C. R. Baxter).
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. B to Q B 4th B to Q B 4th
3. P to Q Kt 4th B takes Kt P
4. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q 3rd
5. P to Q B 3rd B to Q B 4th
6. P to Q 4th P takes P
7. Castles Kt to Q B 3rd
8. P takes P B to Q Kt 3rd
9. B to Q Kt 2nd K Kt to K 2nd
10. P to Q 5th Kt to Q R 4th
11. B takes K Kt P
A fatal mistake, as has been shown a thousand times. Mate.

MATCH BETWEEN YORKSHIRE AND LANCAIRE.

The accompanying is a Game fought in the late contest at Bradford.

(Sicilian Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. Steinkuhler, Lancashire). BLACK (Mr. Parratt, Yorkshire).
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to Q 4th P takes P
3. Q takes P Kt to Q B 3rd
4. Q to Q sq B to K 3rd
5. B to Q B 4th B to Q B 4th
6. Kt to K B 3rd K Kt to K 2nd
7. Kt to Q B 3rd P to Q R 3rd
8. P to Q R 4th Kt to K Kt 3rd
9. Castles Castles
10. Kt to K 2nd Q Kt to K 2nd
11. Kt to Q B 3rd
This vacillation is not a characteristic of Mr. Steinkuhler's general play, and we are surprised by it in a match of importance.
12. P takes P P to K B 4th
13. Kt to K Kt 5th Kt to K 4th
14. B to Q Kt 3rd P to K R 3rd
15. K Kt to K 4th B to Q R 2nd
16. B to K B 4th B to Q Kt sq
17. B takes Kt B takes B
18. Q to K sq Q to Q B 2nd
19. Kt to K Kt 3rd P to Q Kt 3rd
This looks to us a very hazardous step.
20. K to R sq
What was the objection to 20. Kt to Q 5th? It appears to us that by so playing White must have obtained some advantage.
21. Kt takes Kt B to Q Kt 2nd
22. P to K R 3rd R takes Kt
23. Q to K 3rd Q R to K B sq
This manoeuvre, we apprehend, was not foreseen by White. It is quite decisive.
24. P takes R R takes P
25. Q takes R B takes Q (ch)
26. K to Kt sq B to K R 7th. Mate.

CHESS IN MONACA.

A lively Skirmish between Messrs. LOCATTA and GOSSIP.

(The Q B P in the K's Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. M.). WHITE (Mr. G.).
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
4. P to Q 4th Kt takes P
5. P to Q 5th B to Q B 4th
This defence—or, more properly speaking, this counter-attack—was first suggested by Mr. G. B. Fraser, of Dundee. It is extremely ingenious, and adds much to the interest of the opening.
6. P takes Kt
Instead of this capture, the first player can move Q to Q R 4th, Q to K 2nd, or B to K 3rd; but not one of them appears in the end to be satisfactory.
6. B takes K B P (ch)
Preferable to taking with the Kt. (Evans's Gambit.)
7. Q to Q 5th Kt takes B P
8. P takes P P to Q 3rd
9. Q takes Q B, &c. Q takes P
10. K to K 2nd Kt P takes P
11. Q to Q R 4th P to K B 4th
12. Q Kt to Q 2nd Castles
13. Kt takes Kt P takes Kt
We hesitate to think this so good as taking the K Pawn with Kt.
14. P to Q 4th
And White gave mate in three moves.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Most Hon. George Thomas Nugent, Marquis and Earl of Westmeath, a Peer of Ireland, has just been proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate. The personality in England was sworn under a merely nominal sum (£1500). His Lordship died May 5 last, aged eighty-six; and has left an only daughter surviving, born 1814; his son, William Henry Wellington Brydges Nugent, Lord Delvin, born 1818, died the year following. The earldom only is now inherited by Anthony Nugent, born 1832, Captain 9th Foot, eldest son of his Lordship's cousin, William Thomas Nugent (Lord Riverston).

The will of Dame Caroline Young, relict of Sir William Lawrence Young, Bart., M.P. for Bucks, who died, in February last, at her residence, Inverness-terrace, Bayswater, was proved under £4000.

The will of Jeremiah Waring Finch, Esq., of Duncroft Cottage, Staines, Middlesex, who died in February last, was proved, in London, under £30,000 personality. The will bears date 1868, and a codicil, December, 1870. The acting executors are Waring Finch, Esq., his son; and Leeds Paine, Esq., his son-in-law; Charles Waring Finch, Esq., his nephew, an executor, having renounced. The testator bequeaths to his son Waring his freehold estates, a legacy of £8000, and his books, pictures, furniture, horses, and carriages. To his son John he leaves his shares in the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Company, in addition to a legacy of £8000. He has left some small legacies to other relatives and to his servants: to his servant Sarah White he leaves an annuity of £30. The residue he divides into three equal parts, leaving one to each of his daughters, Clara, Louisa, and Ellen.

The will of the Rev. Martin Cramp Tolputt, formerly of Enfield, who lately resided at Hengrove House, near Margate, was sworn under £14,000. It contains the following bequests:—£2000 to the Rev. John Mockett Cramp, of Nova Scotia, his cousin; £2000 to his cousin, Frances Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Gerard Lewis, of Napier Lodge, Cliftonville; to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £100; to the Church Missionary Society, £100; the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, £100; the Middlesex Hospital, £100; the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, £100; the Margate Sea-Bathing Infirmary, £100; the Margate Lying-in Charity, £50; the Hospital for Lying-in Women, Belton-street, Long-acre, £50; the poor-box of the police-office, Bow-street, £25. The residue of his personal estate and his real estate is bequeathed to his cousin, R. H. Smithett, of Hengrove House, barrister-at-law, who is appointed his sole executor.

The wills of the undermentioned have just been proved:—viz.:—Thomas Butcher, Esq., banker, of Tring, Herts, under £40,000 personality; Thomas Mellersh, Esq., under £90,000; William Hayes, Esq., £90,000; and Abigail Gompertz, of Surrey, £30,000.

The ex-Emperor Napoleon, who has been suffering from rheumatic gout during several weeks, is now better.

At a banquet, yesterday week, attended by about 200 of the leading Conservatives of Bristol and the district, a testimonial, consisting of two silver candelabra, was made to Mr. James Ford, who is the leader of the Conservative party in Bristol.

The quay wall of the river at the port of Swansea gave way, on Thursday week, doing damage to the extent of £50,000. The accident was caused by the cutting of a new canal parallel to the quay wall. The water in the river having been let out, the weight of the water in the canal caused the breach.

THE BURNING OF THE TUILERIES.

The stateliest and most important public buildings in Paris were the palace of the Tuileries and its sister palace the Louvre, which occupied an immense space of ground on a fine site between the river Seine and the beautiful Rue de Rivoli. The palace of the Tuileries was the principal state residence in Paris. The ground on which it stood was once a tileyard, and was bought by Francis I. to please his mother, Louise de Savoie, who thought the air better than that of the Palais des Tournelles. Catherine de Medicis, with Delorme for her architect, began the new edifice; Henry IV. built the large wing towards the Quai Louis XIV., the corresponding one on the side of the Rue de Rivoli, and Louis Philippe that part which is on the right of the centre. Until of late years the Tuileries was seldom used as a Royal residence. Neither Catherine de Medicis nor her sons ever lived there, Henry IV. only as a visitor, Louis XIV. on occasions of banquets, Louis XV. as a minor, and Louis XVI. as a prisoner. The Tuileries played a conspicuous part in the great Revolution from the day of October, 1789, on which the Assembly began to sit in the Manège, or Riding School, to that day of October, 1793, the Day of the Sections, when Bonaparte delivered his whiff of grape-shot in defence of the Convention, then sitting in the Salle des Maréchaux. Soon afterwards the First Consul was installed there, and from his time to the present the palace has been inhabited by the Monarchs of France. In the Revolution of 1830 the Tuileries was sacked and the furniture plundered or destroyed; it was restored to its splendour by Louis Philippe, and here lived the Citizen King until Feb. 24, 1848, when, with the Queen and his family, he fled along the river terrace of the gardens to the Place de la Concorde, where he entered a carriage and escaped to the coast. The mob broke into the palace, carrying away the throne, which they burned in the Place de la Bastille, and doing other damage. A party of ruffians established themselves in the Royal apartments, drinking from the cellars for ten days. The Tuileries then became an hospital for the wounded, an exhibition of pictures, and, since 1851, the home of Napoleon III. The flight of the Empress, the finding of these secret papers, and the concerts given by the Commune are its last historical episodes before the catastrophe of the 24th ult. The façade of the Tuileries was nearly 1000 ft. long, irregular in architecture, but picturesque and imposing from its mass. The centre and the south and north wings were called respectively the Pavillon de l'Horloge, the Pavillon de Flore, and the Pavillon Marsan. Molière's "Psyché" and the "Comédie Française" were played, and Voltaire was publicly crowned in the old Salle des Maréchaux, upon the site of which were rebuilt Napoleon III.'s theatre and chapel. Under the late Empire, by the permission of M. l'Adjudant Général, the Tuileries was shown to visitors. The State staircase led to the Salle de la Paix, a white and gold ball-room, which in its turn led to the Salle des Maréchaux, which extended the whole depth of the palace and the height of two floors, and was one of the most splendid and gorgeously-decorated halls in Paris. On the walls were ranged the busts of marshals and generals; the ceiling was exquisitely carved and painted, the four caryatides being copied from those by Jean Goujon in the Louvre. These saloons were fitted up by Louis Philippe, and there was a fine view from their windows towards the Arc de l'Etoile. Here assembled the gay crowds which set the fashions to all womankind and made the Tuileries balls famous throughout the world. Doors led from the Salle des

Maréchaux, on the right, to the private apartments of the Emperor and Empress; on the left, through the Salle du Premier Consul, used as a card-room; the Salle d'Apollon; the Salle du Trône, where a new throne replaced that burned by the mob in 1848; and the Galerie de Diane, the Imperial dining-room.

The Louvre and the Tuileries were completed and harmonised under the Second Empire. They occupied, with their inclosures, an area of nearly sixty acres, and may be said to have formed almost one single palace, of supreme splendour and magnitude. The Louvre consists of an old and a new Louvre. The old Louvre forms nearly a square, 576 ft. long and 538 ft. wide, inclosing a quadrangle of about 400 square feet, and containing a vast collection of sculptures, paintings, and other works of art. The eastern façade, looking towards the Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, is a colonnade of twenty-eight coupled Corinthian columns, and is one of the finest works of architecture of any age or country. The new Louvre was inaugurated Aug. 17, 1857, and consists of two lateral piles of buildings projecting at right angles from the two parallel galleries which join the old Louvre to the Tuileries, and forming the eastern boundary of the Place du Carrousel. These present on the east side a frontage of nearly 300 ft., intersected by three grand pavilions, containing space for Government offices, the library, and exhibitions of fine arts. On the other side of the square are galleries set apart for periodical exhibitions of the works of living artists. The Louvre has escaped the fire with but partial damage; the interior of the north and east piles, containing the library and offices, has been destroyed; but the outer walls, towards the Rue de Rivoli, are still standing. The south and west piles, with the old Louvre building, are uninjured; and the collection of pictures, statues, and other works of art is thus, happily, saved.

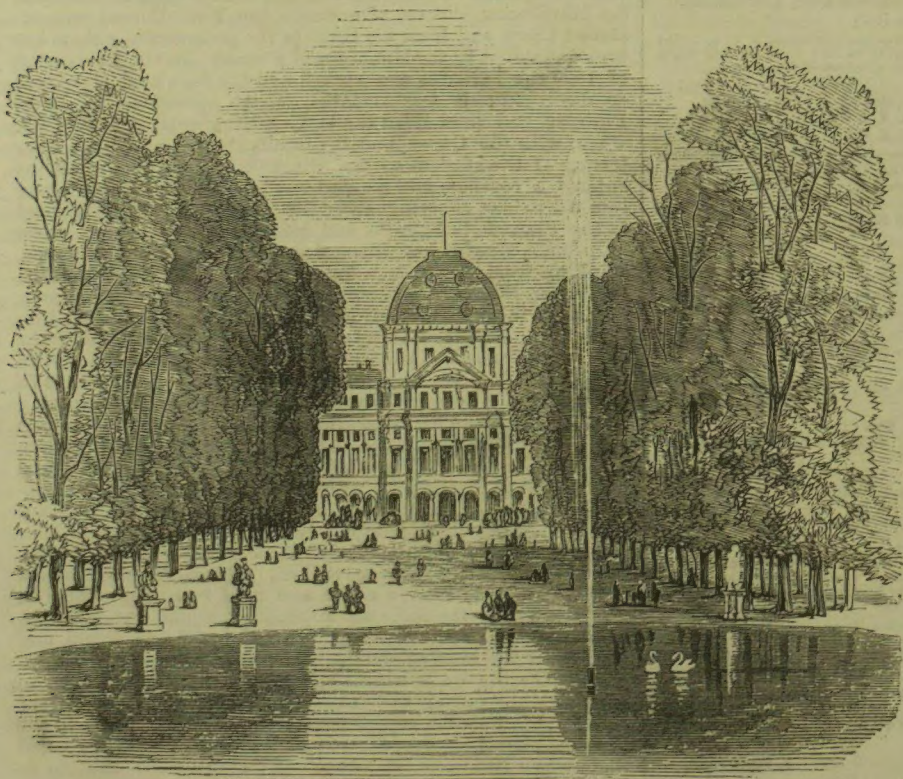
On the other hand, the whole of the Tuileries has been burnt, except a part of the Pavillon de Flore, at the end next the Seine, and a piece of the side looking on the Rue de Rivoli. There is some evidence of the manner in which this great crime was perpetrated, on the evening of Tuesday, the 23rd ult. It will be found in the letter of a well-known French correspondent of the *Times*, who says—"An eye-witness residing in the Rue Rivoli, facing the Gate de l'Echelle of the Tuileries, informed me that on the day when the palace was set on fire he saw, as soon as the conflagration began, nearly four hundred National Guards come out of the building. It was nine o'clock in the evening, and in the dark he saw them issue

forth in squads with drooping heads. Behind them came a troop of middle-aged women, also appearing depressed; and still later there came another body of women, younger, gaily dressed, and excited with drink, doubtless the 'illegitimate wives,' shouting and singing. Some of the men in authority followed. One, losing his patience, exclaimed, 'Be off now, quickly; it is quite time.' An instant later the fire, which had been begun at four o'clock by the ignition of matches connected with barrels of petroleum, burst forth in all parts with irresistible fury, and, communicating with the fireworks which had been placed in different parts of the palace, blew off the roofs and brought down the walls. The incendiaries had hoped that the explosion would also bring down the houses facing the palace; the street, one of the great arteries of the city, would thus have been ren-

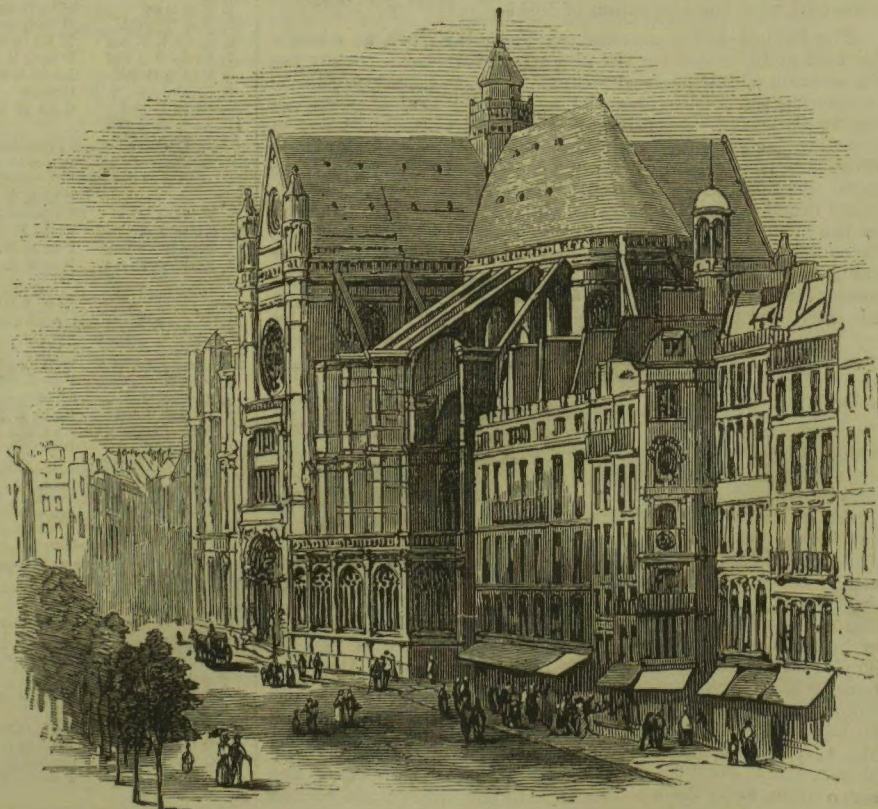
dered impassable for the troops." Our view of the conflagration, looking up the Seine from a point below the Place de la Concorde, takes in the whole range of buildings of the Tuileries; the bridges that cross the Seine between this point and the Ile de la Cité; the left or south bank of the river, with the burning mansions of the Legion of Honour, Council of State, and barracks in the Rue du Bac; the burning Palace of Justice, situated, with Notre Dame, in the islet above the Pont Neuf; and the flames of the Hôtel de Ville, yet more distant. The extent of the Tuileries, however, with the Louvre beyond, is sufficient to fill nearly two thirds of the space, from the left-hand side of our large Engraving. A portion of the Tuileries which remains comparatively uninjured is at the Pavillon de Flore, shown in our smaller Engraving on this page. It stands at the southern extremity of the long range of buildings, close to the Seine. It contains the private apartments of the Empress Eugénie, from which she hastily fled on Sept. 4, last year. The apartments were formerly devoted to the personal accommodation of King Louis Philippe, from 1830 till his flight in 1848. At an earlier period they were reserved for the private use of the unfortunate Queen Marie Antoinette. They have not usually been shown to ordinary visitors. Besides that of the Tuileries, we present an illustration of the burning of the Hôtel de Ville and a view of the Church of St. Eustache, near the Halles Centrales, which has sustained but slight damage. The Hôtel de Ville, which is entirely destroyed, was situated further eastward in the city, and overlooked the river, opposite Notre Dame. It was begun by an Italian architect, in 1533, and completed about a century afterwards. In 1837 it was much extended, the new buildings being erected in the original style. Here many historical events have occurred, including several Royal marriages. After the capture of the Bastille, in 1789, the mob established themselves in this building, and the Commune of that date held its meetings here. Five years afterwards Robespierre committed suicide here. In 1830 Lafayette presented from this building Louis Philippe to the crowd which was assembled outside. In 1848 Ledru-Rollin and his associates established themselves in the Hôtel de Ville, and from this place proclaimed the Republic; here Lamartine afterwards made his famous orations. The Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugénie were married (civilly) here, in 1853; and Queen Victoria was entertained here two years later. For many years past it has been celebrated for the winter entertainments given there by the Prefect of the Seine.



MDLLE. MARIMON, OF THE OPERA.



PART OF THE TUILERIES AS IT WAS.



CHURCH OF ST. EUSTACHE PARIS.